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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

President Aids Plan to Reduce Federal Set-Up

Places Himself on Side of Senate Group for Administrative Reform

Names Three Advisers

Two of His Consultants Are Also Working for Byrd Investigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Believing that the whole confused structure of the executive departments of the Federal Government must be reorganized, President Roosevelt has thrown his support to the program of Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, for a thoroughgoing exploration of the difficult subject, preparatory to action and reform.

One of the most ambitious undertakings of the New Deal is thus set on foot with the assistance of a galaxy of surrounding experts, and the personal endorsement and cooperation of the President.

A committee of the Senate has already undertaken preliminary exploration of the task with a $20,000 appropriation and a group of half a dozen distinguished advisers. President Roosevelt now names two of the committee's own consultants as his own special committee, to avoid duplication in the work, and proposes that the inquiry shall be put on the broadest possible legislative base by including a group from the House.

Nonpartisan in a Sense

The Senate committee is already nonpartisan in the sense that its membership of five includes, besides three Democrats, two such conspicuous Republicans as Charles L. McNary of Oregon, minority leader, and John G. Townsend of Delaware.

Senator Byrd, known as a strongly conservative Democrat, has also enlisted Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, the majority floor leader, and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, a strong Administration Senator who had practical experience in the post office before entering the Senate, and who advocates civil service extensions.

Thus the committee, though small, is politically strong and representative, and approaches its major problem of getting administrative reform through the upper chamber after they have been promulgated, with a fair chance of success.

Consultants Already Chosen

The committee's five consultants hitherto chosen were: Louis Brownlow, Chicago, director of the Public Administration Clearing House; Luther M. Gulick, New York, director of the Institute of Public Administration; Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton; William T. Gardiner, former Governor of Maine; John D. Clark, University of Denver, professor of economics.

The first two of these, Messrs. Brownlow and Gulick, the President names to his own advisory committee, and adds the name of Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, professor of political science. Mr. Brownlow is appointed chairman and is asked to make its report to the White House before the next session, in January.

Broadens Scope of Inquiry

Also aiding the Byrd Senate Committee is the Brookings Institution. In addition to aiding the enterprise by bringing the whole affair under the Administration aegis, Mr. Roosevelt contributes the following:

The Brownlow committee will serve as an adjunct of the National Emergency Council, which will accordingly provide the necessary office facilities and staff personnel.

Letters by the President to Mr. Garner in the Senate, and Speaker Byrns of the House, indorse the proposal. The recommendation of cooperation to the House will help particularly in the enactment of the reforms as they are made.

Attempts to Meet Pledge

Thus the Administration undertakes what appears to be its most significant attempt to carry out its campaign pledges to reduce the size and personnel of the federal establishment.

Mr. Roosevelt's letters to the Vice-President and to the Speaker declare that he had been studying the matter since last October, and that he recognizes some of the New Deal emergency agencies will be "dropped or greatly curtailed" in the not distant future. He asks for advice from the committee on the disposal of these agencies.

Among the most important factors in the new campaign is that between Senator Byrd, a New Deal critic, and the President. Only a week ago the Senator announced his list of

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Flood Control Work Starts; Army Engineers Study Scope And Cost of Permanent Plan

Relief Funds and WPA Labor to Be Used for Reconstruction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The Federal Government today began a detailed study of flood devastation in the major river basins of the East to determine what amount should be spent on permanent construction to prevent a recurrence of the costly damage of the last week.

George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and chairman of the President's special flood committee, ordered Lieut.-Col. Glen E. Edgerton, assistant chief of engineers, to go to Harrisburg, Penna., today to survey conditions in Pennsylvania and New York with a view to advising the Government on measures for permanent relief.

Other Surveys Ordered

Similar surveys were ordered for the Ohio River Valley and for the New England States, with division engineers dispatched to the most critical flood scenes.

While the army engineers have had in their archives for some time extensive blueprints for flood control along practically all of these river systems, the problem now is to work out effective projects that would require a minimum expenditure for materials and could be built with Works Progress Administration labor. President Roosevelt has expressed the intention of paying for these "protective works" out of the $1,500,000,000 in new relief money that he has asked from Congress.

It is likely that the type of control to be pushed with WPA funds probably will run to low-cost dikes and levees rather than to expensive dams and reservoirs. However, each project will require separate study to determine whether its cost will be more than the damage it is intended to prevent.

Plans Are Speeded

By the time the President returns from his southern trip, the army engineers are expected to have material in hand that will enable him to initiate a new federal flood re-

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The Mother Church Relief Fund

CONTRIBUTIONS to the emergency RELIEF FUND of The Mother Church which is available for flood relief may be sent to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Flood Situation in New England

Relief measures and details of the effect of floods in the western Massachusetts area and throughout New England are given on the first page of the second section.

Townsend Adds To G.O.P. Fears In Aiding Borah

With Senator's Attack on Old Guard, Injects New Element Into Fight

Possible Split Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Whether Senator William E. Borah's strenuous campaign — plus Dr. Francis E. Townsend's surprise endorsement—will result in a new and "liberalized" leadership in the Republican Party, or will split the party's ranks wide open, has become the paramount political question.

The Senator's bitter speech at Chicago, against the "domination of the men who brought the party to its present condition," is taken to be an indirect attack on the candidacy of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, who is supported by many of the Old Guard. It is clear that the present stage of the campaign is a direct Borah-Landon contest, proved both by the Chicago speech and Senator Borah's references a week previously to "Standard Oil" domination of the Oklahoma delegation which endorsed Governor Landon.

Townsend Backs Borah

Now today comes Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the old-age revolving pension plan, who announces he will support Senator Borah and urges his millions of followers to do the same. That brings a new riddle into the picture. The millions of Townsend votes—how many no man can say accurately, nor how they will vote—are at least a powerful bargaining factor. Coupled with Senator Borah's own well-known political magic, there would seem to be powerful leverage to bring to bear on the Cleveland convention.

Thus it is that many political observers today are looking forward to a deadlock between the manifest political "availability" of Governor Landon, and the intransigence of Senator Borah, blocking the road to the nomination.

Chance for Vandenberg

Between the two, they are anticipating that a darker horse than ever may slip through. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, who is reputed to have Borah backing, is still the likeliest compromise candidate.

But what effect Senator Borah's unrestrained criticism of the regular Republican Party leadership will have upon events is at best imponderable. Today, the attacked leadership is furious and desperate. The Borah onslaughts, they say, are dividing the party, simply leading to a deeper split which will let President Roosevelt back into the White House.

All the inchoate strength that had been building up behind Governor Landon, all the effectiveness of his campaign managers—like John D. M. Hamilton, who announces the opening of headquarters in New York—is now called into question.

Upsets Apple Cart

Just when the prospects for Republican harmony were beginning to improve, just when a mid-continent candidate was winning support from Atlantic to Pacific—as Governor

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Italy's Trade System in 'Revolutions'

Wide World; Keystone; Underwood

Mussolini Announces Drastic Move

Top Left—Signor Mussolini, Who Is Head of Italy's Corporative State. To the Right Is the Capitol Where Il Duce Announced the New Measure. Center Left—Alberto Asquini, Under Secretary of Corporations. To the Right, Guido Jung, Who Was Finance Minister at Critical Period in Growth of Corporative State. Bottom Row (Left to Right—Alberto Pirelli, President of National Fascist Confederation of Industry; Count Giuseppe Volpi, Long Prominent in Italy's Financial Adjustments; Senator Giovanni Agnelli, Head of the Great Fiat Automobile Industry; ex-Finance Minister Alberto de Stefani, Fascism's First Treasury Head

Duce to Rule Big Business And Abolish Old Chamber

Mussolini Hints at New War as Forcing Action to Save State

Council of Guilds Supplants Deputies

Sanctions Will Never Bend Italy, Declares Head of Fascism on Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 23—Benito Mussolini announced today important changes in the structure of the Italian state in a speech delivered before the second National Assembly of Fascist Corporations.

This address which reflected Il Duce's strong indignation at the enforcement of sanctions, willed and imposed by one nation, Britain, marks the turning point in the political and economic evolution of Fascist Italy.

Il Duce said that in view of what he regarded as the inevitability of a war of vast proportions he was taking the necessary steps to bring under direct state control the entire economic machinery of the country. The Chamber of Deputies would be replaced by the National Council of Corporations transformed into a "Chamber of Fasces and Corporations" to be constituted by representatives of the 22 existing corporations. This long-discussed change is to be considered by the Fascist Grand Council and carried out in the near future.

The speech did not refer either to the international situation or to the Ethiopian conflict but its tone clearly showed that Il Duce remains as ever intransigent in insisting on a totalitarian solution of both these problems.

Mussolini Abolishes Old Legislative Body, Long Mere Rubber Stamp

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ROME, March 23—Premier Benito Mussolini announced laws to abolish the Italian Chamber of Deputies today.

The parliamentary chamber is to be replaced by a "Chamber of Fascists and Corporations."

Il Duce also announced that he will abolish large private industries, leaving the medium and small private industries in existence.

Premier Mussolini announced this broad stroke on the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of his Fascist Party, after concluding conferences with the Government leaders of Austria and Hungary, and calling the Grand Assembly of Corporations into session.

European War Excuse

Il Duce announced that he will discard the Chamber of Deputies in favor of a Council of Guilds, and eliminate Italy's large private industries in a move to increase the nation's economic self-sufficiency, he declared, in preparation for a possible European war.

"When and how war will come, one does not know," he told the National Council of the 22 guilds of the Corporative State, "but the wheel of fate turns fast."

He asserted that large industries, particularly those working for the defense of the nation, would be formed into organizations called "key industries."

These, he said, "will be run directly or indirectly by the Government. Some will have mixed organization."

Part of State Economy

"These industries, owing to their characters, volume and importance for war, leave the field of private economy and enter into fields of state economy," Il Duce proclaimed.

He did not deliver the scathing remarks he has made on previous occasions regarding the Chamber of Deputies, which had taken a secondary place in the Fascist State, but announced stiffly that the Chamber would be replaced by the Council of Guilds.

The rules of the new Chamber, Il Duce said, would be determined by the Fascist Grand Council.

"This assembly will be political, because economic problems are seldom solved without political aid," he said.

Matters absolutely not economic, he said, would be assigned to certain technical corporations or institutions of the Fascist Party.

In Julius Caesar Hall

Premier Mussolini drew tremendous cheers from the audience, rising in the gorgeous Julius Caesar hall of the Capitol building, on Capitoline Hill, when he declared that with this reform, the Fascist Party, celebrating its seventeenth anniversary, reached fulfillment of its purposes.

Standing beneath the huge flags of the Italian provinces, under the shadow of a great statue of his ancient ideal, Julius Caesar, Il Duce declared that sanctions "will remain a mark of infamy in the history of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Rollins College Pays President And Wife Honors

WINTER PARK, Fla., March 23 (AP)—As part of Florida's welcome to President Roosevelt, Rollins College today conferred upon the nation's Executive the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, while Mrs. Roosevelt received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan medallion "for service to humanity."

This is probably the first time a President of the United States and his wife received high honors at the same time from an educational institution, Rollins officials say. Mrs. Roosevelt's award read "for the attainmen. of the finer elements of purity of motive, exalted ideals of service and the steadfast pursuit of the noblest purposes of life." Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt wore academic cap and gown.

Paid Glowing Eulogy

Presenting the nation's leader to Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins, Dr. John J. Tigert, head of the University of Florida, said:

"Mr. Roosevelt assumed the Presidency in one of the blackest hours in the history of the Republic. . . . From that fateful day to this he has given his all to lead his country through the valley of the shadow, out and up toward those higher and happier levels where hope and confidence abide.

"The heroism, the pathos, the loneliness of this honest and straight-forward endeavor to face the needs and perils of the day—the keeping of his head when all about him were losing theirs—these are reasons why we representatives of Florida's seven institutions of higher learning unite to honor the man who has been called the most conspicuous, exciting and interesting individual now in the world."

Faith in the Future

In conferring the degree, Dr. Holt praised highly the past efforts of the President to understand the human and spiritual problems of the people, but stated:

"It is because of our faith in what you are yet to do that Rollins would now pay you tribute. Mr. President, there are two burning issues transcending all others now before the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Fifty Million Trees Wait Planting Along Line of Dust Storms

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23 (AP)—Officials of the federal shelterbelt project today neared the first large-scale planting of a tree barrier planned to extend from North Dakota to the Texas Panhandle.

Forty million seedlings will be planted this spring, Dr. Raphael Zon, director of the Lakes State Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service, said. The stock, he added, was grown last summer on land leased from 20 commercial nurseries.

Entering its second year, the project seeks to provide a 100-mile wide swath of trees through the prairie plains of the Middle West. The states included are North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—all sufferers in the dust storms since 1934.

Dr. Zon asserted the farmer now was convinced of the desirability of the shelterbelt and said he believed that by "the end of five years the trees will have reached sufficient height to afford some degree of effectiveness in retarding surface wind movement and obstructing drifting snow and soil."

Reich Expected To Submit New Rhine Proposals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 23—Although Germany's rejection of the Locarno proposals is now regarded as certain, nevertheless it would be a mistake to regard this as beginning isolation for this country.

Emphasis is laid here upon the fact that these proposals are only tentative, and that another attempt to reach a common understanding must be made. Every election pronouncement carries the refrain that while Germany refuses to accept any terms which disregard its equal status it also does not want isolation.

Smuts Speaks Favorably

The friendliness of British press comment has given the authorities here added support for their attitude and such week-end opinions as that of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, especialy his appreciative reference to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's 25-year peace proposals has been much appreciated.

There appears the feeling besides that the Locarno powers themselves may not be united when they next meet and that though Italy has signed the memorandum in view of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Youth Groups Demand Right To Provide Their Own Living

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Several hundred youths, gathered in the largest hearing room at the Capitol March 21, cheered sponsors of the proposed American youth act calling for an expenditure of $3,500,000,000 for jobs and vocational training for young people.

Many of them changed their applause to boos when Howard W Oxley, director of CCC camp education, suggested that a successful youth program could be carried out with one third that sum.

A 25-year-old ex-shipping clerk who draws $5 every two weeks from the New York home relief bureau invited the Senators to lead a parade in which he said 50,000 young people would march in New York City on April 4 to demand passage of the youth act.

Assured of Sympathy

He was assured by Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, chairman of the subcommittee, that every member of Congress is sympathetic to the present plight of young people, though they hold a variety of views as to how to approach the problem.

The youth, who identified himself as Jack Rose, of the Young Men's Protective Association of New York, displayed a letter from Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, explaining that his schedule was too crowded to give the youth representatives an appointment. "Perhaps we do understaad, but it doesn't satisfy our stomachs," he commented. Misery, he said, has led youth organizations to spring up in many localities.

Many Activities Represented

An array of young men and women witnesses appearing at the three-day hearings on the bill ranged from a representative of Harlem's unemployed youth, to a Vassar College girl, and from an eminent historian, Dr. Charles A. Beard, to the captain of the Columbia University football team.

The proposed law would replace the present National Youth Administration with a system of vocational training and project employment for young people between the ages of 16 and 25 at wage rates not less than $15 a week plus $3 for each dependent.

Crime in the United States could be reduced 50 per cent if an adequate youth program is devised, Mr. Oxley told the committee. Establishing his authority to speak on the subject, he explained that before he took charge of education in the CCC, he had been a high school principal, educational adviser to the Liberian Government and to the Standard Oil Company.

Proposes Alternate Plan

Explaining that he was not in agreement with the provisions of the proposed American Youth Act, Mr. Oxley proposed a flexible program of national, state and community youth commissions to assist youth in all its problems. Furnishing $15 a week jobs for all young people out of federal funds, he held, would defeat the purposes of the act.

"Not all the needs of youth are monetary," he declared, explaining that one of the greatest needs is more attention to individual aptitudes in the educational system. Local machinery, he held, has proved inadequate to meet the youth problem.

Only 300 of Harlem's 5000 unemployed youths have been aided by the National Youth Administration, Columbus Alston of the Young Peoples' Protective League of Harlem, testified.

There appeared to be little possibility, as the three-day hearings drew to a close, that the youth act would be voted out of committee at any time in the near future.

William Wattenberg, representing the student council of Teachers' College, New York, a proponent of the measure, estimated yesterday that it would cost the Government about $3,515,410,000 a year, but Kenneth Holland of the American Youth Commission, an opponent, said the cost would amount to considerably more.

League Appeals Again for Peace In East Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 23 — Sanctions against Italy are to remain—this is the inference authoritatively drawn from the studious avoidance of the word sanctions in the communiqué issued after today's meeting of the Committee of Thirteen.

The committee has empowered the chairman, Señor Salvador de Madariaga and Mr. Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, to approach the combatants with a view to seeing if an early cessation of hostilities can be brought about, followed by the conclusion of peace on terms within the framework of the League Covenant.

Acting as Broker

It is emphasized that the League is acting solely in the capacity of broker. It will seek to persuade Italy and Ethiopia to settle the terms of peace themselves and not to follow the Hoare-Laval example of putting forward proposals of its own.

It is generally felt here that the war is likely to continue for some time. Premier Benito Mussolini, in his Rome speech today, showed no signs of calling a halt. The Monitor is authoritatively informed from an Ethiopian source here that the Emperor is still determined to resist to the last.

Small Casualty List

From the same source the Monitor obtained an estimate on the total Ethiopian casualties since the outbreak of the war, namely 2000 civilians killed and injured by air bombardment and between 10,000 and 11,000 soldiers killed and wounded both from the air and in ground fighting.

It is understood that Premier Mussolini's statement today that certain states which he did not name had not applied sanctions although they had voted for them, is being brought before members of the Committee of Thirteen for their consideration.

Indiana Launches Social Security On State Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A newly enacted $14,850,000 social security program, has been placed in operation in Indiana, without levying additional taxes to meet the State's share of the costs.

Indiana, with a balanced budget and every school door open, will have an estimated surplus of $10,500,000 in the state treasury June 30, 1936, with which to meet social security and other operating costs, Gov. Paul V. McNutt said in signing the three laws. The Governor credited the 1 per cent gross income tax a being largely responsible for Indiana's sound financial condition.

No other state law has all of the beneficial features that the Indiana unemployment insurance program has, since it was the last enacted in the nation, experts say. They described some of these good features as follows. The collections for unemployment insurance, instead of being pooled, are kept in separate accounts.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, March 23

Navies—Changes Made in London Agreement

London (AP)—The drafting committee of the International Naval Conference, in its final session, made about 20 more changes in the text of the new naval treaty, most of them at the instigation of the American delegation.

An American spokesman said the essential features of the treaty, which had been known even before the committee set to work, were not altered, although there were no less than 14 drafts written before the completion of the text. The treaty will be signed Wednesday at St. James's Palace, the delegation hoping it will go into effect Jan. 1, 1937, when the Washington naval limitation treaty expires, and will remain in force for a period of six years.

Although now only a tri-power treaty between the United States, Britain and France, it will be left open for adherence later by Japan and Italy.

Florida—Canal Proposal Loses, 36-35

Washington (AP)—By one vote, the Senate refused to reconsider its action of last Tuesday in rejecting the Fletcher proposal to provide $12,000,000 to continue work on the Florida Ship Canal. It defeated 36 to 35, a motion by Senator Truman (D) of Missouri to provide another test on the army bill amendment of Senator Fletcher (D) of Florida providing the fund.

The amendment lost 39 to 34 on the first vote last week.

Danube—Powers Reach Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome—Italy's focal point on the second line of European diplomacy, just as France and Germany are on the first line, was emphasized by conclusion here of new political-economic accords with Austria and Hungary.

Austrian independence forms the hub of the accords. Vienna's freedom from outside (German) interference is the aim binding Austria to Italy. Premier Mussolini over the week end convinced Premier Gömbös of Hungary that the Austrian problem meant as much to Budapest as to Rome. So a three-power alignment was strengthened, forming another diplomatic block in Europe's jigsaw puzzle of peace.

The Danubian accords are left open to accession by other interested powers in Central Europe. The economic provisions are less sweeping than a customs union, but are said to approach this end.

Politico-economic accords: Page 5.

Japan—Officers Concerned in Coup Lose Commands

Tokyo (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Toranosuke Hashimoto and Lieut. Gen. Takeo Hori, some of whose troops participated in the Feb. 26 uprising, were relieved of their commands and placed on the waiting list.

These were the outstanding changes in a list of sweeping reassignments of high Japanese Army commands in the aftermath of the February rebellion and assassinations. General Hashimoto, former commander of the interior division and General Hori, former commander of the bodyguard division, were slated for early retirement from the service.

Non-Japanese experts expressed the opinion that the influence of the moderate wing of the army was increased by the reassignments.

Locarno—Germany Delays Reply to Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin—Reply of Germany to the "new Locarno" proposals for revamping and enlarging the structure of European security is delayed, and expected to be in the negative.

Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop, instead of returning to London with the reply, flew with Reichsführer Hitler to Breslau for a political rally.

Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Germany, is credited with

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Boston News Today:

Giant Boston Map Project Gets Under Way
Garment Strike Near End, Agreements Signed
Flower Show Opens in Mechanics Building
Flood Loan Procedure Outlined by State
Goodwin Threatens Suit If Noise Bill Is Enacted
Two Ships Rescued Off Boston by Coast Guard
Newton Police Have Novel Speed Trap Idea

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Illinois Age Pension Measure Starts Lively Political Blaze; Horner Facing Split in Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Gov. Henry Horner, a Democrat, recently called a special session of the Legislature "to make effective certain social security legislation, including old age pensions."

But when the legislators, mostly Democrats, passed an old age assistance bill Governor Horner promptly vetoed it.

And the Illinois League of Women Voters, which, among others, has actively worked for enactment of an old age pension bill, just as promptly wrote the Governor commending him for his stand.

What appears to be an inconsistency is actually only the result, it is pointed out, of Governor Horner's and the league's disapproval of the form of the bill offered, rather than a change of sentiment or repudiation of stated policy.

Approve Measure

Governor Horner approved the bill as originally submitted but insisted that as passed, with amendments which vested administrative power in county judges instead of the State Public Welfare Department, it did not comply with the Federal Social Security Board requirements and that the State would not be able to share in federal appropriations. Cut off from federal funds the State could pay only $15 instead of $30.

There is no clear-cut rule or requirement set up by the Federal Social Security Board covering this matter of administration of state laws so there is disagreement over the Governor's contention, with no indication of an early settlement of the controversy.

Anyway the Legislature passed the bill over the Governor's veto by an overwhelming majority, so Illinois has an old age pension law, of a sort.

The Governor's action has been interpreted as a sign of his "honesty and courage," particularly in view of the fact that he soon will be up for re-election.

Peculiar Position

And in this respect the Governor found himself in much the same position as other executives who have faced the dilemma of signing a bill the principle of which they approve but to the form of which they object, or disapproving it and running the risk of having their action misinterpreted by the voters as a lack of sympathy with the idea.

But of course there are political implications in the whole situation which to some extent may duplicate those found under similar circumstances in other states.

Rural districts usually part with representatives of such metropolitan centers as Chicago on the desirability of centralized control of expenditures on such things as old age pensions. The big fellow wants state control whenever there's a chance for him to control the state government. The others invariably want local control, or home rule, for they feel they'll fare better than if things were in the hands of the city or any machine.

In this case though, the bill, amended to provide this local control instead of state, was not only supported, but its final passage was initiated, by the Chicago, or Cook County Democratic group. Thus both Chicago and the downstaters backed it, against the Governor.

Cook County Backing

That the Cook County group backed the bill because they knew Governor Horner, a former ally, but with whom they have broken, opposed it, is questionable.

For it would seem that under local control, they would benefit only in Cook County, whereas under state control, as was pointed out before, they might expect to continue to keep a finger in the pie elsewhere. It doesn't seem likely that the machine would risk losing its statewide influence over this fund, just to punish the Governor.

Some suggest, and this seems more plausible, that the Cook County machine's appearance behind the local control bill may have been a result of their fear or expectation tha' the State will this year go Republican. It must be remembered that although Chicago is traditionally Democratic, the State has had but three Democratic governors since 1892.

In case of a shift back to the G. O. P. in November, the Cook County group, still having control in its home territory, would still be assured of control of the pension fund in its own bailiwick at least.

Hagood Boards President's Train 'For Interview'

ENROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO FLORIDA COAST, March 23 (AP)—Amid reports that he soon would be restored to command, Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, disciplined critic of the New Deal's work relief, boarded President Roosevelt's vacation special early today for a conference with the Chief Executive.

Neither the President nor the former commander of the Eighth Corps Area centering at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, would say anything of the conference, but dispatches from Washington declared informed quarters believed General Hagood would go back to active duty.

The President's special, bearing him to exercises at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, and later to a brief vacation of "fishing and sleeping" off Florida, stopped early today at Charleston, S. C., General Hagood's native state. The general, clad in civilian clothes, boarded the train there. He told reporters he had "not a word" to say.

Invited Aboard

It was said that the President invited the General aboard after receiving an indirect request for an interview. General Hagood was met by Col. Edwin M. Watson, the President's military aide, and the interview was arranged for later in the day.

General Hagood, testifying to a House subcommittee, criticized WPA funds as "stage money," saying "you can pass it around but you cannot get anything out of it in the end." He was removed from duty.

Critics assailed his removal as government "terrorism," while defenders of the action called it necessary disciplining of an officer who carried freedom of speech to the point of "license."

Informed sources in Washington believed General Hagood would be given command of some corps area, but not the one from which he was removed.

Seek Lifting of Ouster

Well-known Democrats, including Senator Byrnes of South Carolina and Representative Blanton of Texas, have been working to have the removal order lifted.

Crowds appeared at stations along the route of the President's special yesterday. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt stepped to the rear platform at South Rocky Mount, N. C., last night to greet the folks assembled there.

James Roosevelt, eldest son, will join his father aboard the Potomac. Other members of the fishing party will be Frederic A. Delano, an uncle; Capt. Wilson Brown, U. S. N., and Col. Edwin M. Watson, U. S. A., military aides, and Capt. Ross T. McIntire, U. S. N., White House physician.

Marvin H. McIntyre, a secretary, is proceeding to Miami to establish temporary headquarters, and constant communication will be maintained with the White House through Stephen Y. Early, secretary in charge there.

Two destroyers will trail the Potomac on the cruise in the Bahama Islands, and wireless communication will be available at all times.

Mrs. Roosevelt will not go on the fishing trip. She plans to remain a few days in Florida.

'For Service to Humanity'

Awarded to Mrs. Roosevelt

Algernon Sidney Sullivan Medallion Presented to President's Wife by Rollins College

Rollins College Pays Dual Honor to President and Wife

(Continued from Page 1)

American people—one is domestic—one is foreign.

"First, no free and self-governing people can long remain content with an industrial order wherein millions of its citizens are out of employment, while farms, mines and factories are amply able to guarantee to every living soul sufficient food, clothing and shelter to satisfy all fundamental needs.

For Planned Economy

"Surely, we have the brains and the will power to work out an equitable system of production and distribution which will lead our people to a planned and disciplined plenty.

"Second, no free and peace-loving people can long remain content in supine aloofness while wars and rumors of wars are swiftly pushing the human race to the brink of another world catastrophe.

"As a pledge of our faith in the laws yet to be drafted, in state papers yet to be written, as a pledge of our faith in your statesmanship to be, Rollins College confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Literature and admits you to all its rights and privileges."

Frederic H. Spaulding, president of the University of Tampa, and Bowman F. Ashe, president of the University of Miami, placed the academic hood on Mr. Roosevelt.

President Praises Dr. Holt

In accepting the honors, the President complimented Dr. Holt on innovations in educational methods inaugurated at Rollins. He said:

"These changes being fearlessly inaugurated at Rollins are bearing fruit. They are being watched by educators and laymen. The fact that in some respects they break away from some of the old academic moorings should not startle us. In education, as in politics and economics and social relationships, we hold fast to the old ideals and all we change is our method of approach to the attainment of the ideals.

"Growth and progress invariably and inevitably are bitterly, falsely and blindly opposed. In a remarkable film on the life of Louis Pasteur which I saw the other night, the great English chemist, Lister, said to Pasteur when the latter was being denounced as a charlatan and an impostor by leading doctors of the French Academy of Medicine:

"'My dear Pasteur, every great benefit to the human race in every field of its activity has been bitterly fought in every stage leading up to its final acceptance.'

"What has taken place at Rollins illustrates what I speak of as new approaches to old problems. If you abolish lectures and recitations and substitute the conference plan of study, you do not abandon the old ideals of culture. An amazing increase in the very number of things which an educated man must know today calls not only for more facts but calls also for what might be called a third dimension in education—the tying together of all the subjects and all the facts into the relationship of their whole with modern life."

With these remarks as a springboard, President Roosevelt turned to a discussion of national affairs speaking in general terms on new-deal policies, in particular the new tax program:

"Just as you and, indeed, the faculty and the students in any college reach conclusions individually and collectively, so do the masses of our people individually and collectively approach governmental problems. All of us are greatly influenced by group association. The family group is the oldest, the smallest, and yet through all change and all time the most important.

The fact of this group existence and resulting group thinking brings forward one of the great problems of orderly government functioning.

"It is the problem of government to harmonize the interests of these groups which are often divergent and opposing, in order to guarantee security and good for as many of their individual members as may be possible. The science of politics, indeed, may properly be said to be in large part the science of the adjustment of conflicting group interests.

Difference in Attitude

"Not long ago, two nationally known men visited me, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. I asked the opinion of each of them in regard to a suggested new tax to replace a former tax which had been declared unconstitutional. My friend of the morning replied:

"'I could not approve of that kind of tax—it would cost me many thousands of dollars.'

"My friend of the afternoon said: 'Such a tax would, it is true, cost me many thousands of dollars, but I am inclined to think that it is a fair tax, a tax equitable for the people of this country as a whole and, therefore, I would favor it.'

"The development of national understanding as opposed to purely individual or local group dominance is growing by leaps and bounds throughout our nation.

"First of all, your duty and mine is to the nation. If we perform that duty well—you and I—the policy of the good neighbor will in the long run assert itself so strongly, so victoriously, that it will spread to other peoples and nations throughout the world."

President Aids Move For Simpler Set-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

advisers, and even talked of having Lewis Douglas and Controller General J. R. McCarl on them.

Quandary for Byrd

Senator Byrd is deeply interested in federal reorganization, having reorganized the Virginia executive departments while governor.

Reorganization has been urged in Washington for years, but there is tremendous resistance to it in the departments, and it can only be put through by a strong push. This may reconcile Senator Byrd to the intervention of the Administration in the matter, to whom he has not been friendly.

On the other hand, the Administration seeks to head off a possibly one-sided and critical report against its many agencies and it is anxious to cut expenses and to make a show of carrying through its 1932 campaign promises.

Junior College Head Promoted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINGATE, N. C.—The Rev. J. B. Little, business manager of Wingate Junior College, has notified the board of trustees of his acceptance of the presidency of the college. Mr. Little was elected several weeks ago, but did not immediately accept. He will succeed Rev. Coy Muckle, who tendered his resignation last January.

Boom for Landon Gets New Impetus In New York Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Development of the Landon boom and of the third party movement appeared to have gained appreciable momentum here today. John Hamilton, Republican National Committeeman from Kansas and pre-convention manager for Gov. Alf M. Landon, announced he would take over the work for his candidate in New York State, and Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York, declared he was now for an "all inclusive, united front to form a Labor party."

Mr. Hamilton's announcement supersedes the New York State Landon-for-President Committee organized and headed by Albert Ottinger, one-time state attorney general. Mr. Ottinger was Republican nominee for Governor of New York in 1928, but was defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt. Although he early climbed aboard the Landon band wagon and, after a conference with the Kansas Governor, returned home and organized his committee, opening headquarters at the Astor Hotel, his movement appeared to take little hold among Republicans or independents and, so far as it is generally known here, has never received the personal approval of Governor Landon. Mr. Hamilton did not mention Mr. Ottinger nor the Ottinger committee in his statement.

Hamilton's Statement

"For the time being, I shall personally assume charge of the official activities in behalf of Governor Landon in New York State," he said. "The work being done by the friends of the Governor will naturally center in the West, but because of the unusual interest manifested in Governor Landon in the east, I shall shortly open a personal office in New York City and spend as much time here as my duties will permit. If in my judgment it should later become justifiable to establish any committees in New York State, I shall undertake to form them.

"The friends of Governor Landon are naturally gratified at the efforts which have been made by voluntary groups in his behalf. It should be understood, however, that none of these organizations are authorized to officially represent Governor Landon or to solicit subscriptions.'

Strong in New York

While Republican leaders here decline to be quoted on the move by Mr. Hamilton, who resigned as assistant to Henry P. Fletcher, national committee chairman, to organize the Landon campaign, those reached voiced gratification at the development. The consensus was that Landon sentiment here was much stronger than appeared on the surface and that many of the most powerful Republican figures of New York were for him and were working quietly in his behalf. Were the national convention to be held tomorrow, it was declared, all save a handful of the New York delegation would be for Governor Landon, the minority being for Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, whose strength here today was seen as waning, having slumped appreciably following his Chicago address Saturday night. This, however, was attributed largely to the attitude of big business, industry and finance, which are almost solidly against the Idaho senator.

It is no secret, however, that this conservative attitude is not general within the party in the Empire State and that there is a big liberal element in the organization is admitted everywhere. These liberals today do not favor Governor Landon, and favor Senator Borah or even a candidate whose stand is further to the left than that of the Idaho senator. The announcement by Representative Marcantonio emphasizes the direction this wind is blowing.

Marcantonio Charges

Mr. Marcantonio withdrew from the conference of "native American radicals" in Chicago last July, it will be recalled, holding that their efforts to form a third party were "not only premature, but wrong." His announcement on Saturday night, therefore, reverses his previous stand, and in it he arraigned not only the New Deal, but also the Republican Old Guard, both of which he declared were "bankrupt idealistically."

"The New Deal stands in no different position today than Herbert Hoover stood in 1932 with reference to the unemployed," he said. "Instead of the Hoover myth of two chickens in every pot, the unemployed are faced with the New Deal reality of two wolves at every door."

Mr. Marcantonio came out strongly for a cut in the $1,000,000,000 appropriation for the army and navy and ridiculed war talk.

New Radio Union Plans Big Organization Drive

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—The newly-organized Electrical and Radio Workers of America embarked today on a membership drive among electrical manufacturing and radio industry employees. James B. Carey, of Philadelphia, is president of the union, formed by merging the Electrical and Radio Workers Union and the National Radio and Allied Trades.

Mr. Carey said the group represents 32,000 employees of the radio, refrigerator and electrical appliance companies. Delegates meeting here yesterday voted to seek immediate affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

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Knox-Borah Fight in Illinois Sure to Affect Local Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The significance nationally of the Illinois primaries on April 14, already emphasized because of the contest here between Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, Republican presidential aspirants, grows with announcement that the recent registration in Chicago brought the polling list to an all-time high, and most of the registration gains were in wards which are predominantly Republican.

The coming primary is important in the case of the Borah-Knox con-

Townsend Support Of Borah Hits G. O. P.

(Continued from Page 1)

Landon was doing—comes Senator Borah to upset the apple cart.

One cartoonist said it all today when he depicted Senator Borah tying a knot in the tail of the agonized Elephant with the legend: "A knot for remembrance."

The most-resented phase of Senator Borah's campaign, in the eyes of stand-patters, is what they consider to be a surrender to New Deal arguments that the Republican Party is the stronghold of reaction. The Idaho Senator accepts all the Democratic arguments that the G. O. P. is the home of special interests, indifferent to "human rights."

Strong Words

He tells the 10,000,000 voters who went into Democratic ranks in 1932 that unless the Republican Party is re-tailored to his pattern, they had better remain Democratic in 1936. It is no wonder that New Deal leaders are jubilant.

Senator Borah did not say in so many words that he would bolt the party if the present leaders dominate proceedings in June, but he intimated as much. His attack on the party heads was vitriolic. He began by declaring that "the great party of Lincoln and Roosevelt is without influence in the nation . . ." the reason being reactionary leadership. Ten millions left the party, he said.

"We will not get them back by putting in power those who drove them away. If these men are sitting in the front row at the Cleveland convention and dictate the platform, and name the candidates, these 10,000,000 will never come back, and millions will go with them. . . .

Promises Long Fight

"I just make you one pledge tonight, that whether in public life or out of public life, I propose to oppose the power of these men as long as I have voice or physical power to do so."

The Senator went on to attack monopoly, saying:

"Until you break the grip of monopoly and take away the power of corporations to fix prices you will never restore the purchasing power of the masses, I repeat that so long as these corporations contribute their millions to control elections, and so long as political parties accept money from them, they will never stop their greed nor control their grasping."

The situation left in the wake of this outstanding speech may be thus summarized:

The Situation

A Republican Party seriously threatened by insurgency.

A conservative leadership strongly opposed to Senator Borah, aroused and resentful at his candidacy and his tactics.

Governor Landon, taken as a mid-road candidate, forced to get over the Borah hurdle.

President Roosevelt in a stronger position than ever.

His own insurgents—the Liberty League and Alfred E. Smith—are credited with helping him much more than they hurt.

Resentment May Grow

So, some expect, may be the outcome of the Borah insurgency, despite its Townsend backing. Certainly many resented Senator Borah's "Standard Oil" charges. They may feel the same way about his latest speech.

The Townsend plan itself is not expected to be improved by political indorsements, particularly since, as Dr. Townsend says, "Senator Borah has not come right out for our plan." Democratis as well as Republicans in the planners' ranks may have something to say.

The present campaign phase is therefore a contest between rival insurgencies. It is a sign of tangled political lines, and one thing only is sure: the imponderables grow heavier.

Roosevelt's Name Heads Pennsylvania Primary List

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt's name will be first on the Democratic ballot in Pennsylvania's presidential preferential primary April 28.

Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of Labor and Industry, drew first place for the President by proxy today in drawings supervised by the election bureau.

Second place went to Col. Henry C. Breckinridge, New York attorney, the only other candidate. No drawings were held for Republican candidate for President since Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, was the only candidate to file.

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Public Service Company of New Hampshire

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

prevailing on Herr Hitler to give further consideration to proposals of the Locarno powers. International police for the Rhineland, especially objectionable to Germany, were called temporary, similar to those in the Saar during the plebiscite which resulted in return of the Saar to Germany.

Despite these arguments, Berlin's reply is expected to reject, or heavily condition, acceptance of the proposals.

Negative answer expected: Page 1.

Subway—Starts Under Sixth Avenue, New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—Ground was broken today for the first section of the subway which New York City will build beneath Sixth Avenue at a cost of $57,000,000. Mayor LaGuardia pushed a pneumatic drill against the pavement to loosen the first shovelful of earth, and by April 1 the Rosoff-Braden Company, contractors, expect to have the project well under way.

The first stretch of subway will be built between Fortieth and Forty-seventh Streets. Contracts for additional sections are to be let during the spring and summer. It is planned to complete the entire line in about five years.

Italy—Economic Parliament in Power

Rome—Il Duce has brushed aside the last semblance of representative government in Italy, abolishing the rubber-stamp Chamber of Deputies. A "Chamber of Fascists and Corporations" succeeds the nominally parliamentary body, the Associated Press reports in a copyrighted dispatch. Large key industries essential to war are nationalized. Smaller ones remain in private hands.

Timing this stroke for the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Fascist Party, Mussolini called the economic chamber the capstone in fulfilling Fascist purposes. It will be influenced by political factors, he implied, but only those dictated by the ruling power. Rules of the new chamber will be made by the Fascist Grand Council.

The militant speech further summoned the nation again to prepare for war in Europe, pictured by the dictator as borne on inexorably by a fast-rotating "wheel of fate."

Duce to get full control of industry: Page 1.

Airman Held—French Impound American Plane

Strasbourg, France (AP)—The private airplane of Henry J. White, American, was placed under guard in Strasbourg airport while military authorities investigated charges that he had flown over French frontier fortifications.

Mr. White, who is European aviation manager for the Socony-Vacuum Company, flew his British plane from Strasbourg to Vienna, returning to Strasbourg Saturday, where military police met him at the airport. The American was released on "provisional liberty." It was held he did not follow the usual "flying corridor" across Germany into Austria.

Strikes—Rubber Workers Return to Jobs

Akron, Ohio (AP)—Maintenance employees have gone to work at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company upon settlement of a five-week strike.

The company issued orders for immediate return of office employees and some production workers. Company officials said that full operation employing 14,000 workers would be under way in about a week, depending on the condition of machinery and stock.

Akron was in a happy mood. For the first day in over a month there were no picket lines about the rubber plant. Picket shelters were moved away on trucks.

Ethiopia—League Urges Early Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—Peace in Ethiopia is recommended urgently by the League Committee of Thirteen in a way to put squarely up to the parties the thorny questions of whether the aggressor is to reap territorial or other advantages—and how much.

After having its fingers burned by the Hoare-Lavel "peace" proposals, Geneva shows no intention of fathering similar measures to hack up Ethiopia for Italy's benefit. Yet peace, even with concessions by the parties, is argued to be better than dragging on a destructive war.

So much from the sidelines. In the hot gladitorial ring, Emperor Haile Selassie still girds his loins for a fight to the finish. Il Duce's latest military pronouncement gives no hit of willingness to stop before his demands are satisfied. His "investment" in Ethiopia already runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Council of Thirteen meets: Page 1.

President—Makes Florida Call on Cruise

Winter Park, Fla.—En route to the tang of the open sea, where he finds partial relief from pressure of state cares, President Roosevelt stopped here to be honored by Rollins College, and indirectly to defend the New Deal against "special groups," according to the Associated Press. The President's fishing party will cruise in the Bahamas, but will remain in wireless communication with Washington.

Antiwar—International Labor Fails to Unite

London—European Labor delivered a strong denunciation of the German dictatorship in a manifesto, according to the Associated Press.

The statement was adopted at a joint meeting of international labor federations of Europe, representing more than a score of nations.

The conference, however, failed to take concrete steps toward uniting against war, contenting itself with the vague statement: "We must resolutely organize collective security."

U. S. Accepts 'Leif Ericson Discovering America'

Copy of famous painting in Norwegian National Gallery will be hung in Statuary Hall—Action is regarded by some as tacit admission of Norwegian claim.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—The historical claim that it was Leif Ericson, a Norwegian, and not Christopher Columbus, an Italian, who discovered America, gained its first hint of official American recognition here today.

Vice-President Garner and Speaker Byrns took part in acceptance on behalf of Congress of a large copy of the original painting in the Norwegian National Gallery at Oslo which portrays the alleged first landing on American soil of Europeans in the year 1000 A. D. It was nearly 500 years later that Columbus made his voyage. The picture is a gift from the Norwegian Friends of America.

While the two highest officials in the United States Congress formally received the picture in appropriate ceremonies in Statuary Hall, the disposition to be made of it indicated a full appreciation of the delicate situation brought about by its acceptance.

It is to be accorded a quiet and obscure corner near the entrance to the Senate chamber. Christopher Columbus will continue to discover America in the great rotunda where his claim will be noticed by many times the number who will ever see the portrayal of the alternate claim.

The fact is that the Columbus claim has been accepted for so long that it comes close to being an integral feature of the American system of government. The nation celebrates Columbus Day, names its state capitals after Columbus and even locates its Federal Government in the District of Columbia. Whatever the historians say, it is only with the greatest hesitation and uneasiness that Congress recognizes any rival to Columbus.

This would be more or less true at all times, but is particularly so now when Italians tend to resent alleged co-operation by this Government with the League of Nations sanctions program. Any recognition of the Ericson claim on a par with the Columbus claim would, it is felt here, immediately arouse the national pride not only of Italy, but also of every Italian in the United States. It might be construed as a national slight to Italy and raise an acute political issue in some parts of the United States.

© International

"Leif Ericson Discovers America"

Title of Picture Presented the United States by Norwegian Friends of America

Georgia Marks Historic Sites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Miss Ruth Blair, state historian for Georgia, has given nine inscriptions for tablets to designate historic places in Georgia. These tablets are to be made by the Georgia School of Technology, and will be placed at the following locations:

Savannah, the Bethesda Boys' Orphanage, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, 1740.

Savannah, site of Filature, erected 1753, where colony's production of silk was reeled until 1771.

Savannah, Telfair Academy, site of the home of Royal Governor Sir James Wright.

Milledgeville, summer home of Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, 1812-1880.

Franklin County, site of first court, home of Warren Philpot, in 1785.

Crawford, home of William H. Crawford (1772-1834), United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and Ambassador to France.

Mulberry Grove, near Savannah, colonial plantation of John Graham, where Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin.

Savannah, Fort Wayne, where earthworks were constructed in early colonial days.

Beaulieu, plantation granted 1739 to William Stephens, where in 1779 the French landed to aid Americans in seige of Savannah by the British.

British M. P. to Aid U. S. Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—Dr. Alfred Salter, British Member of Parliament, will sail for the United States shortly to address a number of Emergency Peace Campaign meetings, according to the campaign headquarters here.

Dr. Salter is well known for his humanitarian work among the poor of London. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Bermondsey Town Council and in 1906 of the London County Council, and was appointed a magistrate for the County of London in the same year. In 1922 he was elected a Member of Parliament for Bermondsey and has sat continuously ever since.

Dr. Salter's speaking tour will begin at Omaha, Neb., on April 24, and will continue through Denver, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Sacramento, San Diego, Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Bernardino, Richmond, Ind., Newark, N. J., to a final meeting at Trenton, N. J., on May 18.

Students' Peace Group Formed in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 — Harold Chance, who for the past three years has served as director of the New England Institute of International Relations held each summer at Wellesley College, has joined the Emergency Peace Campaign headquarters staff here as director of its youth section.

Mr. Chance, who has also been executive secretary of the Religious Society of Friends in Boston, hopes to provide channels for adequate expression of the desire for peace which, he says, is apparent everywhere among college students. With the help of Dan West, director of young people's work for the Church of the Brethren, he has completed plans for organizing "Emergency Peace Campaign Volunteers" among college students.

Varied Problems Complicate Coal Industry in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Recent labor troubles in the Alabama and Tennessee coal fields have raised the question again as to whether the coal mining industry in the deep South can survive the competition to which it is being subjected.

School children of Alabama have read in their textbooks for 40 years that one of the greatest assets of the State was its coal fields, the close proximity of coal, iron ore and limestone in the Birmingham district being stressed. As a matter of fact coal mining at one time produced more income than any other industry in the State except agriculture, but conditions have changed.

Production Drops

Alabama's annual coal production has fallen from 21,000,000 tons a decade ago to less than 10,000,000 today, with the number of its active coal mines decreased from 255 to 76 and with mine employment already reduced from 30,000 to 17,000. A number of reasons are offered for this decline.

First came the oil burning engines of both ships and power-producing plants to diminish the market for coal. Then came hydroelectric power in abundance in Alabama to supplant the demand for millions of tons of the black diamond. And later natural gas from the Louisiana field came into Alabama and neighboring states to reduce the consumption of coal.

Production Costs High

The school textbooks did not tell the entire story in that coal seams in the State are thin and the coal mixed with dirt, slate and other non-heat unit materials. More coal washing machines are said to be necessary in Alabama than in any other mining district.

These are not all the facts which must be considered, coal operators say, in their present negotiations with union labor. The operators claim that with the whole coal industry notoriously overcrowded, the Alabama branch, limping along under high costs and the keenest competition from other fuels, has been nominated to drop out. The laws of self-preservation moves them to protect their investments as long as they can and to suggest to union negotiators that by acting under instructions from national union committeemen in Washington they are helping to create misery for both employers and employees in the southern fields.

Miners' Demands

The miners distrust this talk as a ruse to alienate them from their national organization and hold out for the Appalachian wage scale which carries increases of 50 cents daily, nine cents a ton mined and 10 per cent increase on "dead work." The operators have countered by offering to renew existing contracts which they declare are the highest ever paid Alabama miners.

Labor union membership in the Birmingham district under NRA conditions increased from 6000 in 1932 to 50,000 in 1934, Negroes for the first time representing about half of the total. Most of the increase has resulted from organization of the coal mining industry.

Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama has taken a hand in the present strike by offering to reduce the state's tonnage tax on the mining of coal. Operators, however, point out that this reduction would be a mere trifle compared with the increased wages demand by the union. The striking miners are being carried on relief rolls where the need is established.

School Districts Found by Judge To Employ Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Schoolteachers are not state employees, but are employed by boards of trustees, and are, therefore, employees of such districts, a copy of an opinion given to State Superintendent James H. Hope by Attorney General John M. Daniel, sets forth.

The opinion says substantially:

"The State pays to the county treasurer for delivery to teachers so employed, money with which to pay the salary fixed for these teachers for seven months. This does not change the status of the teachers as employees of the school district."

The text of the communication runs:

"Replying to your letter of Aug. 30, I advise that . . . South Carolina Workmen's Compensation Act places the duty on the State and its subdivision to accept the provisions of this act 'relative to payments and acceptance of compensation.' It also specifically says that the provisions as to exemption shall not apply to the State and its subdivisions, nor 'to any employee' of the same.

"Teachers are employed by the boards of trustees of the respective districts. They are, therefore, employees of said school districts. It would appear to be the duty of each district to look after providing insurance to take care of the compensation allowed under the act—if the finances of the district do not permit them to be their own insurers."

American Editor Honored by France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The highest honor of the French Government, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, was awarded to Clark Howell, editor and president of the Atlanta Constitution, for his notable contributions to the progress of science, art, literature, and research. Charles Loridans, French Consul in Atlanta, conferred the title upon Mr. Howell in Atlanta.

A telegram of congratulation from President Roosevelt, addressed to the chairman of the ceremonies, read as follows: "When you and other friends of Clark Howell gather with him this evening please extend to the guest of honor by warmest felicitations. As an editor who has ever maintained high traditions of the newspaper profession, as a citizen who has rendered good public service he is one whom it is a delight to honor and whom I am glad to call my friend."

Vice-President Garner, Speaker of the House, Joseph W. Byrns, and several senators also wired their congratulations.

Georgia Rallies Sentiment For Old-Age Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—In order "to crystalize all of the sentiment in favor of Georgia participating in President Roosevelt's old-age pension program" there was recently organized in this State the Georgia Old-Age Pension Association, under the leadership of W. W. Webb of Hahira, Ga. Headquarters have been established in Atlanta.

Laws Demanded For Protecting Argentine Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The ravages committed against Argentine fauna continue to merit the attention of newspapers in this country. La Presna, the leading daily, has made the subject an editorial page specialty.

The latest official reports from the Argentine naval chiefs corroborate the charges. They call attention, in particular, to the scarcity of penguins along the southern shores. They say that the same greedy hands which are exterminating the seal, despite the prohibition to hunt those animals, are doing the same to the most typical representative of the southern fauna—the penguin—due to the fact that certain feminine fashions demand the feathers and skins of those birds.

Penguin Hunters

A statement by the School of Argentine Studies says that recently a single ship brought to Buenos Aires 12,760 kilograms of penguin skins. The hunters received 30 centavos each, but the resale price in Buenos Aires was two pesos. Just before this, according to official information, there had been a sacrifice of 30,000 birds. Two months ago there was another shipment of 13,000 kilograms, but, the attention of the marine authorities was called to the traffic, and the last shipment of 10,000 skins was confiscated.

The Government is being pressed to consider the official reports and to take the necessary measures for protecting the penguins against extermination.

Action at Buenos Aires

The Buenos Aires Provincial Senate has passed a law which is almost an exact reproduction of that submitted to the Provincial Legislature in 1932 but allowed to lapse. It enacts that during the close season (from May 1 to Sept. 1 in Argentina), only partridge, duck and wild pigeon may be killed; but this does not apply to animals regarded as pests by the farmers. The law forbids, during the close season, "the sale of birds the killing of which is allowed, wherever they may come from, even if they are from refrigeration plants." This obviously restricts killing to the sporting community and will tend to stop the activities of trappers.

The wholesale capture and destruction of birds and the sale of eggs, nests and fledgings for sale or exportation is forbidden "except in regions where the destruction of certain animals is required, a matter which will be decided by the executive." There must be no hunting on reserves set aside for animals, nor within five kilometers of the coast road.

Puerto Rico Girds Itself for Battle To Win Statehood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—A contest over the issue of granting statehood privileges to Puerto Rico is expected to engage the attention of Congress at the next session. Opposition will be managed by Luis Munoz Marin, Liberal Party leader.

The Independentistas have at their command more than $40,000,000 allotted by the last Congress for rehabilitating the island. This money is to be expended upon a plan other than emphasized redistribution of the land. The program is intended to break up the sugar plantations and other agricultural industries dependent upon the United States market.

The objective is to render Puerto Rico self-supporting and independent for its income upon United States markets that will be closed or rendered less profitable to an independent republic than to an insular possession.

Uncle Sam's rehabilitation money is to be spent on a 10-year program for which legislation will be sought in January. It is proposed to force plantation owners to sell much of their land to the rehabilitation administration. This land, in three-acre plots, will be resold to farm laborers, supervised and assisted in growing diversified food crops for which Puerto Rico is dependent to a very great extent upon the United States at the present time.

Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, Department of Interior, is not expected to make a stand for independence at the present session, but it is understood that he will throw his weight behind the antistatehood campaign. He does not feel that the island is ready to step out as a republic at the present, but believes that should Congress agree to his rehabilitation plan, economic defects of the present day will be altered in a fashion to make the demand for independence less hopeless.

The statehood advocates are actively opposing the Gruening rehabilitation plan because it involves acceptance of governmental and economic theories with which they are not in sympathy. They doubt that it will be possible to put Puerto Rico on its feet by spending rehabilitation money on agriculture exclusively.

Indicted in Smuggling Case

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23 (AP)—Indictment of 35 persons on charges of participating in an international alcohol smuggling conspiracy was disclosed here March 21 by Assistant United States District Attorney Louis M. Shimel. The indictments were voted last Monday in Columbia, Shimel said. He explained that they grew out of the seizure near Georgetown in January of the British screw vessel Pronto, laden with 798 cases of alcohol, by the coast guard.

Molasses Making Sets Alabama Mills in Motion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It is molasses-making time down in Alabama. A familiar scene on many farms at this time of the year is the grinding of the cane and the cooking of the juice into the thick, reddish-brown syrup, which is considered a delicacy by rural Southerners.

Where many operations formerly done by manual labor have been taken over by big industry, such is not the case with sorghum making. It is still a function for the small individually owned, mule-drawn mill. Only a few farmers in each neighborhood own mills, but others use them, paying a certain percentage of the molasses made as toll.

The sugar cane or sorghum must first be stripped of its leaves, the stalk cut near the grown and the bushy tops cut. The cane is then hauled to the mill, also wood needed for the furnace during the cooking process. Then a day is set for making the molasses and the whole family leave about daylight for the mills. The children keep the cane fed into the mill which is rotated by a mule hitched to a long lever. One of the boys as a rule has to drive the mule to keep the animal from stopping.

The men give their attention to the firing of the furnace and the cooking of the juice. Usually the owner of the mill, as an expert in syrup making, sees that the juice is cooking just to the right consistency.

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Germany Expected to Submit New Rhineland Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

its anomalous position regarding sanctions it may find itself unable to adopt any effective anti-German attitude.

Campaign Continues

Meanwhile the campaigns for the March 29 elections continue to emphasize Germany's demand for equal status and its violent antipathy to Bolshevism.

There can hardly be a busier head of state anywhere in the world than Adolf Hitler, whose time just now is spent between conferences and political assemblies. In the morning he may be in Berlin—in the afternoon or evening in the farthest end of the Reich addressing an election gathering—then back again by air that same night to Berlin or Munich for further conferences.

Equal Duties Stressed

At Breslau yesterday thousands from Silesia listened to the Führer's reaffirmation that Germany would only accept conditions which implied not alone equal rights but equal duties for all concerned and that the nations of the world today demanded not that statesmen should continue their haggling but that a way to lasting peace should be opened.

Germany, Herr Hitler also said, could not be expected to accept that which France did not consider to be right for itself.

Germany as the bulwark of European civilization against Bolshevism is also depicted. "On the Rhine," said Herr Hitler's deputy at Stettin yesterday, "the Reich defends the cultural world against Bolshevism."

Moscow Izvestia Sees London Formula Aiding Only Western Powers

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP)—After close observation of discussion on the Rhineland situation the Soviet Union remains convinced that its principal guarantee of safety is its own capacity for defense, Karl Radek, authoritative writer, said in the official newspaper Izvestia yesterday.

Russia, he announced, will continue to strengthen its armed forces, already numbering 1,300,000 men. This policy, Mr. Radek said, will be adhered to "so long as the other powers cannot or do not wish to adopt measures for the increase of collective security."

He described commitments of the four Locarno powers in regard to future action as "so uncertain that they can be discounted as not existing at all."

Analyzing the London agreements, however, he conceded:

"It is necessary to note that the powers, though preparing to negotiate with Germany, have also decided on a rapprochement with one another. This contact (between Britain, France, Italy and Belgium) will tend toward strengthening peace if it is made to appear resolute and if the powers look not only toward the Rhine but also toward other centers of war danger."

Suggestions offered in London for the summoning of an international conference to discuss new agreements, Mr. Radek found to be "so vague" as to appear to be "nothing more than a capsule to quiet the nerves of countries for which Herr Hitler has expressed no particular love.

"If the capsule is meant for the U. S. S. R., it is timely to mention that the nerves of this country are very steady and with all our esteem for international conferences and recognition of their usefulness, we consider the principal guarantee of our safety is our own capacity for defense."

Hoover Visits Lorimer

PHILADELPHIA, March 23 (AP)—Former President Hoover was the guest yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, at their suburban home in Wyncote. Mr. Lorimer, magazine editor, said there was no political significance attached to the visit.

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Absolutism Touches Many Peoples

Reich, Russia, Italy Lead Authoritarian Governments

Postwar Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Abolition of the Italian Chamber of Deputies by Premier Mussolini today—on the 17th anniversary of the founding of his Fascist Party—focuses attention on other European governments that have either changed or abolished their parliamentary form since the World War.

Russia and Germany are outstanding among these. Austria has struggled under dictatorships with one dictator being assassinated. Yugoslavia's King Alexander agreed to a parliamentary form of government, then later reversed his stand.

Turkey turned from Sultan to dictator. Spain has been torn by revolution and saw its king flee in 1931. The small Baltic states of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia have had internal disturbances aplenty in their search for stable governmental plans.

Among the major postwar changes are:

Germany

The first wedge in the drive for abolition of the parliamentary form of government in Germany was slipped into place Sept. 14, 1920, when Adolf Hitler's party, seeking eventual elevation of their leader to supreme power, returned deputies to the Reichstag with a vote amounting to 20 per cent of the total voting power of that body.

On July 20, 1932, President von Hindenburg established a virtual dictatorship in Prussia by sweeping aside the parliamentary regime and placing Germany's largest state under complete sway of the extra-parliamentary Reich cabinet. This move was seen as the result of the rising tide of opposition by Fascists and Nationalists.

Hitler Is Chancellor

The next steps in the anti-parliament march came in rapid succession. Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933, by President von Hindenburg, to head a Nationalist-National Socialist Government. The Nazis now polled one third of the votes in the Reichstag.

On Feb. 1, Chancellor Hitler announced the dissolution of the Reichstag, with new elections on March 5. These elections brought the National Socialists 43.7 per cent of the deputies. With the Nationalists, Herr Hitler managed to combine a bare majority of 52.5.

As the result of this increased power and the exclusion of Communists from their seats in the Reichstag, Herr Hitler received a vote from the Reichstag on March 23, 1933, which gave his Cabinet authority to govern the country by decree for the next four years.

Parliament Abolished

Continuing the drive against any parliamentary form of government, a law was promulgated on April 8, 1933, which abolished parliamentary government in the various states and placed them under regents appointed by the Chancellor.

Then, on July 5, former Chancellor Brüning dissolved his Roman Catholic Center Party, and, other parties having been "liquidated" by the same method, the National Socialist Party was left as the sole party in Germany.

Finally, on Dec. 13, the Reichstag, elected from an "all National Socialist" party ballot, met, organized, and adjourned in 7 minutes and 32 seconds, giving Adolf Hitler complete control in Germany. And when on Feb. 14, 1934, the Reichsrat—the Federal Council—was abolished it signified the end of parliamentarism under National Socialist rule.

Russia

Parliamentary government in Russia was short-lived. Following the Russo-Japanese War, strikes and outbreaks in various Russian cities brought promises for the Tsar and his advisers that a Duma, or semi-parliamentary organization, would be established. It was hastily called together out of the ranks of the Kadets, "Constitutional Democrats," and the other Socalist parties. Once the danger of widespread revolution had been averted, however, little stock was placed in the Duma's deliberations.

Then came the war. And on March 15, 1917, following the March 12 revolution, the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated and a Republic was declared.

On Nov. 7, 1917, a military revolutionary committee seized control and transferred government authority to the All-Russia Congress of Soviets.

Today the government is nominally governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union. But in practice the U. S. S. R is governed by the Central Executive Committee of the Union, whose secretary, Joseph Stalin, now acts as dictator, even though the Congress meets periodically.

Spain

The road of actual parliamentary government in Spain, while relatively short, has been rough and uncertain.

Today Spain, after the recent February elections, is under the control of the Left Wing of Cortes, a complete swing-over from the Right Wing Government which previously had held an upper hand.

In the unrest prior to the election, restoration of the Monarchy was envisioned but did not materialize. The Spanish Monarchy ended April 14, 1931, when Alfonso XIII fled from Spain, as a Provisional Government took control. This government ruled for three months without a Cortes.

Although there was a Republican interlude in 1869-76 the Bourbon House was restored and executive power placed with the throne. There was, however, a Cortes of two houses.

On Sept. 13, 1923, Gen. Primo de Rivera succeeded in his coup d'état and became dictator. He dissolved Parliament three days later.

But the Republican form of government returned with the King's abdication and Jan. 28, 1931 there was a change in the method of election to the Cortes. On July 14, 1931, a vote of confidence was given to the provisional government. But Spain today, despite rioting and unrest, still holds to its Republican form.

Austria

Once, joined with Hungary, the largest Empire—outside of Russia—on the continent of Europe, tiny Austria today, torn between Italy and Germany, supports a dictatorial form of government following the abolition of parliamentary government in March, 1933.

The day following the armistice marking the end of the World War, Nov. 11, 1918, a government of the Republic of "German Austria" was established. And, under the Constitution of November, 1920, Austria became a Republican Federation of eight provinces. A two-house legislature—the Bundesrat, and the Nationalrat—was provided for.

In 1921 the Ministry resigned in favor of a nonparty government. The next year, however, a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition took control. This continued until 1933, when with the rise of Adolf Hitler to power in Germany a movement for the Anschluss grew stronger.

Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, opposed to the Anschluss, became dictator, under 1917 emergency war regulations, following the resignation of the speakers of the Nationalrat. And after passing a new Constitution which provided for a federal state (the word "republic" did not appear), the Parliament, on May 1, 1934, voted to dissolve itself.

As this Government was beginning to function Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated July 25, 1934, in a Nazi attempt to overthrow the Government and bring about the Anschluss. The Putsch failed and the Government was reorganized with heavier leanings toward Italy with Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg as Chancellor and Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg as Vice-Chancellor.

Yugoslavia

The formation in 1918 of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, after the World War, was considered successful, but internal dissension seethed within under the Constitution of 1921.

Conflicts for power between the Croat, Serb and Slovene groups reached a climax in 1928 when certain Croat leaders were shot during parliamentary sessions.

It was this constant conflict that King Alexander stated caused him to proclaim a dictatorship on Jan. 6, 1929. It was his belief that after 10 years of attempting to smooth things out the only way to hold the state together was to use another type of control.

He held that the dictatorship was designed to give the Government an opportunity for political reorganization.

On Sept. 3, 1931, a new form of parliamentary government was set up. Some of the members were appointed by the King himself. This, he said, was a first step toward the establishment of a constitutional government.

But King Alexander was assassinated at Marseilles, France, Oct. 9, 1934, and any reorganization under way stopped. Prince Paul and a Council of Regency, now rule. Thirteen-year-old King Peter acceded to the throne on Oct. 9, 1934. The Government is still in a state of flux.

Turkey

Before the World War, Turkey, under the control of the Sultans, was dominated almost completely by their wishes. Today a complete revolution in government is evident, with a president, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, acting as virtual dictator, and governing at the head of a Grand National Assembly, which carries out his laws.

Turkey was declared a Republic on Oct. 29, 1923, following the gradual growth and development, since 1856, toward a constitutional form of government. Reforms had been promised and partly carried into effect in 1876 and 1908, but when the Sultan and his Constantinople Parliament were repudiated by an organic law promulgated by the Nationalists in 1920, the change was in sight. It came rapidly following the signature of the peace treaty with Greece in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1924.

Today observers consider Turkey a dictatorship with a parliament in name only.

Hungary

Hungary is at present officially a regency under Admiral Nicolas Horthy, but virtually, according to observers, a dictatorship under Prime Minister Julius Gömbös, who is also Minister of National Defense, and who came to power in September, 1933.

When the World War broke out this country was in the midst of a parliamentary struggle. After the war a republic was set up but in 1921 Hungary was reconstituted a monarchy. This restoration has never been concluded, although ex-King Karl made two attempts in 1921—both frustrated by the European powers—and despite rumors that either Regent Horthy or Prime Minister Gömbös aspired to the throne.

In the 1935 elections, the Government (Gömbös) received a vote of approval with 70 per cent of the seats in the Parliament thus thoroughly protecting itself. The two-house Parliament composed of many minority parties was established in December, 1926.

Estonia

Estonia is the most recent of the small nations to vote upon its form of government. On Feb. 26, the Estonians by a 3-to-1 vote favored a return to a democratic form of government in place of retaining the dictatorial regime.

President Konstantin Päts stated immediately, upon announcement of the results of the vote, that Estonia was determined to cling to democracy and would willingly accept the return of parliamentary conditions. These are being worked out today.

Italy's Steps to Corporative State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 23—For many months Italy's Parliament, while continuing to function, has been devoid of any practical meaning in comparison to the lawmaking bodies of many other nations. About the only time the Italian people became conscious of its existence was when Mussolini went before the Chamber of Deputies to deliver a speech.

The Chamber, true to the single party tradition, approved Government proposals without a dissenting vote. It was generally acceded that the legislature's existence would continue only until such time as Il Duce had worked out the completed plan for transition from a parliamentary to a corporative state.

Major steps in this transition included:

Oct. 30, 1922—Inauguration of Fascism in Italy.

April 3, 1926—Promulgation of the syndical organization law, regulating relations between capital and labor. Central organizations were created to mediate between syndicates of employers and employees.

April 21, 1927—The Charter of Labor, described as a basic constitution of the Italian corporate system, while retaining private initiative, regards production as a national function, providing for organization of employers and workers in separate syndicates covering the various fields of industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation, banking and the professions.

Dec. 9, 1928—Fascist Grand Council established as supreme co-ordinating organ of the state.

April 21, 1930—National Council of Corporations is inaugurated, ranking with the Grand Council of the Chamber of Deputies as a supreme organ of the state.

Dec. 10, 1933—Law proposed giving Mussolini, as President of National Council of Corporations, direct control of the corporate system.

Jan. 18, 1934—Chamber gave final approval to statute of Nov. 13, thus depriving itself of legislative power over a wide economic range.

May 9, 1934—Mussolini announced formation of 22 corporations representing the various aspects of Italian economic life.

Nov. 10, 1934—The Fascist Corporations are formally established. Assuming full responsibility for the "self-disciplining" of national production, they were hailed in Italy as a definite break with capitalistic, liberal and socialistic doctrine.

Duce to Abolish Big Business; Wipes Out Chamber of Deputies

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe, just as furnishing material and moral aid to Ethiopia will remain as a page of dishonor."

He said that Italy now has enough iron for either peace or war needs.

Italy's economic plan, he asserted, is "dominated by the one premise of the inescapability of the fact that the nation will be called to the task of war."

War and Fascism

"This dramatic eventuality must guide all our actions," he proclaimed. "In the present historical period, the fact of war, together with the doctrine of Fascism, are the determining elements in the position of the state with regard to the economy of the nation."

With regard to large private industries, he said, "we are going toward the period in which these industries will have neither the time nor the possibility of working for private consumption, but will have to labor exclusively, or almost so, for the armed forces of the nation."

Declaring no profit could be drawn from these industries, he said, "the sad phenomenon of 'sharkism' will not be noted any longer in Italy."

Il Duce concluded his speech by declaring:

"The indomitable will of generations is now coming up to capacity for the highest sacrifice, namely that of blood, which, it has been demonstrated three times in this first period of the century, are sufficient elements to raise our faith and to open the gates for our future."

Italy Will Not Bend

Concerning sanctions, being applied by the League of Nations as punishment for Italy's war in Ethiopia, Premier Mussolini said:

"The siege now in its fifth month will never bend Italy. Only opaque ignorance could have brought a thought otherwise."

He declared that "political autonomy can no more be achieved without equivalent economic autonomy."

He warned his hearers that Italy would not return to the status it held last Nov. 17—the day before sanctions were imposed.

"He who thinks so is mistaken," he declared.

Premier Mussolini called it inconceivable, in connection with his abolition of large private industries, that any profits should be permitted to be drawn from manufacture of war materials.

Il Duce read his speech, but spoke away from the text at various times, especially when he received great ovations.

Labor Opens Drive In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A labor legislative program, involving seven major points and calling for ratification of the child-labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, creation of a state labor department and a reduction of working hours from 55 to 40 a week, was drafted and adopted by the executive council and legislative committee of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, in annual session here.

The council also passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a social security commission to "attempt to protect the working people of South Carolina from subversive influences" in the administration of the social security act.

The legislative program also called for amending the workmen's compensation act to bring South Carolina into conformity with more complete compensation acts, enactment of a collateral law with the national labor disputes act, in order that those engaged in interstate commerce may come under the same regulations, and the passing of a resolution placing the union label on all state printing.

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Government Launches Work On Permanent Flood Control

(Continued from Page 1)

lief policy to govern the spending of relief money for the purpose of protecting urban centers of the East from the devastating high waters recently experienced.

Meanwhile, members of Congress from the 12 northeastern states damaged by floods, scheduled a meeting this afternoon to discuss plans for relief, reconstruction and long-range flood control. States to be represented included Maryland, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Interstate Conference

Gov. George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, came to town today to discuss relief needs of his State with Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator. Acknowledging that flood prevention is more than a local matter, chief executives of other states were considering interstate conferences on the problem.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, announced that contributions to the organization's $3,000,000 flood relief fund had reached $639,216. One fourth of the eastern chapters heard from," he said, had either reached or exceeded their quotas. Oversubscriptions were reported in towns that had themselves experienced serious floods in other years.

Assured by his advisers that the peak of the flood was past, President Roosevelt left yesterday afternoon for a southern vacation trip after a three-day delay during which he supervised the setting up of federal relief machinery. He allocated an additional $25,000,000 of Works Progress Administration funds for the rebuilding of bridges, roads and public utilities, making a total of $43,000,000; he authorized use of 250,000 WPA workers in reconstruction work; and he made a plea for the support of the Red Cross fund drive.

Loans for Railroads

A move to make government loans to railroads and other industries for repairing damage done to their property by floods was initiated today by Senators David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, when they introduced an amendment to the Reconstruction Finance Act of 1934 empowering that agency to make loans for such purposes.

The amendment was formulated after the two senators conferred with relief officials to ascertain that the $43,000,000 allocated by President Roosevelt would be spent only to repair public property such as roads, bridges, parks, etc. The Red Cross is expected to take care of the needs of private individuals for clothing, food and shelter.

The entire Massachusetts delegation met with Senator Walsh this noon to hear a report on the various types of federal aid available to flood sufferers. At the same time the Senator announced that he and Senator Marcus Coolidge (D), of Massachusetts, had drafted a law granting consent of Congress to the Massachusetts PWA for construction, maintenance and operation of free highway bridges to replace those destroyed by floods.

Reconstruction Work Begins in Flood Areas; Ohio River Sweeps On

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

Unchecked flood waters of the Ohio River tore through a score of small communities in Kentucky and Ohio today, the last menace of the 13-state disaster that left 171 fatalities and made thousands homeless.

Today's tabulation by the Associated Press for the flood and storm swept areas of the East disclosed the following official and unofficial figures for the dead, the damage, the temporarily homeless or destitute and the relief-rehabilitation workers on the job:

State	Damage	Homeless or destitute	"Men at work"
Penna.	$200,000,000	300,000	300,000
West Va.	5,000,000	24,250	4,200
Ohio	12,000,000	12,000	5,000
Maryland	6,000,000	8,000	1,800
New York	5,000,000	8,000	10,000
Mass.	200,000,000	50,000	60,000
Conn.	26,000,000	9,000	8,000
Vermont	1,000,000	.....	3,000
N. Hamp.	25,000,000	8,000	1,700
Maine	25,000,000	10,000	7,000
Virginia	2,000,000	.....	.....
Dist. of Col.	600,000	250	1,500
Totals	$507,600,000	429,500	402,200

In New England and Pennsylvania, swollen waters gradually subsided, leaving behind a tremendous job of relief and rehabilitation.

While Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio, were battening down against the imminent approach of the Ohio flood crest, Hartford, Conn., went under strict military discipline to prevent looting of its water-torn homes and stores.

Isolated and battered for two days by the Connecticut River, Hartford was typical of the destruction heaped upon some of the nation's large cities. The damage there was estimated by business men at more than $25,000,000.

A check-up with insurance companies showed virtually none of the Hartford area was covered by flood insurance. This was true for much of the flood-swept East.

Visitors Are Barred

The National Guard, under proclamation of a state of emergency, kept all visitors out of Hartford until the Connecticut River, which inundated large portions of the city, should return to its own channel.

The troops aided Red Cross and WPA workers in caring for 8000 refugees. Other forces set to work to begin repairing damage estimated at $25,000,000.

In the East the only bodies of water still rising were the Saco River in Maine and the Finger Lakes in Central New York. Extensive damage was not anticipated.

Conditions were still bad in Lowell, Lawrence, Springfield, and Northampton, Mass. Damage at Haverhill, Mass., was placed at $3,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad resumed today complete train schedules in all recently flooded areas.

Beginning at midnight, full restoration on all lines was effective.

Trains between the East and West operated over normal routes Saturday night after reconstruction of a track at Barre, Penna., near Altoona, where all four tracks were washed out by the Juniata River.

A second track was completed yesterday and a third is under construction.

Susquehanna Falling

From Wilkes Barre, Penna., came word that the Susquehanna was dropping rapidly. Milton and Nescopeck, on the same river, received needed food supplies from Philadelphia and Berwick. The provisions were rationed under watchful eyes of national guardsmen.

Families in western Ohio, as their eastern cousins had done, ran to the hills as the flood approached. Village after village was submerged, although the crest of about 57 feet was below that of the 1933 Ohio flood.

The peak was passed at Huntington, W. Va., and Portsmouth, Ohio, expected a 60-foot reading late today. That is the height of its concrete flood wall, but a two-foot sandbag rampart was looked to as a margin of safety.

The crest probably will reach Cincinnati tomorrow, but the city was prepared for any emergency.

The grip of the flood eased to a greater degree in Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh's fear of a water shortage was ended. Utility service in the steel center was operating on nearly a normal basis again.

Relief Resources Taxed

Relief agencies still were taxed to the limit. The Red Cross in western Pennsylvania was providing food, clothing, and shelter for 110,100 persons. Two thousand families at Wheeling, W. Va., had not returned to their homes.

Rehabilitation in the upper Ohio valley, where damage was estimated at $10,000,000, already was well under way.

Tributaries of the Mississippi, near its source in Minnesota, overflowed with masses of broken ice and sent two dozen families scurrying to higher ground.

Part of North Mankato was under three feet of water. Efforts of WPA workers were insufficient to keep a dike in the Minnesota River intact, and it burst.

Missouri River Rising

The Missouri River also was rising, with an increase of four feet in 24 hours at Omaha.

The widespread floods brought a movement among Congressmen from the affected states for a control program that might prevent a repetition. The legislators called a meeting to consider that subject and to discuss methods of obtaining funds for immediate relief.

Chairless Jurors Speed Up Verdicts

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma City, Okla.

PEACE JUSTICE EVERT CRISMORE removed soft-cushioned chairs from his jury room, replaced them with hard ones and cut an hour off the average time required for a verdict.

Experimenting further, he took out all the chairs. The verdict time dropped to a minimum of 10 minutes, maximum of 90. Then he nailed the jury room window shut. Juries now need only 5 to 25 minutes.

Japan Sends Flood Message

TOKYO, March 23 (AP)—Premier Hirota today instructed Ambassador Saito in Washington to convey to the United States Government the sympathy of the Japanese Government for the disastrous floods in the United States.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Twentieth century still life. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock; also Saturdays at 2 p. m.

Boston Public Library—Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club (Exhibition Room). Through March 29.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat groups of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Doll & Richards—Marine paintings by Frank Vining Smith and English water color drawings from Turner to the present time.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through March 28.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of French modern prints. Through March 30.

Boston Art Club—Collection of new paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through April 4.

Junior League—Nineteenth century steel engravings by John Cheney.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Orrefors Glass to March 25.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—English water colors, nineteenth century. French drawings and paintings, nineteenth century. Japanese prints. Through March 31. Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Gertrude Koch, Bertha Remick and B. Hunter Watt. Gilded Hangings by Mary McDonald. Crafts by Gladys and John Hay. Through March 26.

Number 10 Gallery—Exhibition of pastels by Frank M. Rines. From March 30-April 18.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Robert Philipp, N A

Grace Horne Gallery—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Homer E. Ellertson. Water colors of Ireland. Peter Teigen. Pastels by Aline Kilham. March 24-April 11.

Children's Art Center—Drawings of the Passion of Christ by Allan Rohan Crite. Through April 15.

Copley Society—Paintings by Grace Collier. Through April 3. Daily 10 to 4:30.

Boston City Club—Lithographs by Samuel Prout (1783-1852). April 6.

Harley Perkins Gallery, 104 Revere Street—Paintings by Oliver Chaffee.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of autographs.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham. Through March.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Paintings by Josephine Clute of children's toys and of flowers. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Drypoints by Samuel Chamberlain. Through March.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—New Drawings and Sculpture by Marta Adams.

Women's Republican Club—Drawings by Beatrice Field.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 5, 12; May 3, 10; June 7, 14; July 5, 12; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc), and 7 p. m., (6.04mc), on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 29.

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, on April 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 19, May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc.; also W9XAA, 11.93mc, on March 29, April 5, 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6 Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 12, 26; May 10, 24; June 14, 28; July 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 29, April 5, 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 690kc, on March 29, April 5, 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

A Woman in the News

Singer of Early Acclaim In Boston Bids Farewell

These are days of realism in matters of opera, as well as in other sphere of life, as those found out who heard Edward Johnson, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, say the other day that "To us (the opera company) Miss Lucrezia Bori is a feminine Babe Ruth." That was because Miss Bori, singing in what she has announced is her last season in opera, after 20 years as a leading soprano, has also done the most heroic kind of work at rallying a public to "save" the Metropolitan and insure its financial future.

Miss Bori made her New York farewell to the stage Saturday, singing in Puccini's "Rondine." She is scheduled to take part in the present Boston season of the Metropolitan taking the title role in "Mignon," on March 26. Though retiring as a performer in opera, she is to continue as a director of the Metropolitan Opera Association.

Miss Bori appeared in Boston for the first time in November, 1912, as a visiting artist with the Boston Opera Company, singing in "Boheme."

Debut

When Miss Bori came to the United States in 1912, they tagged her as "Puccini's find." She had made her debut in Rome at the age of 20 in "Carmen"; Puccini, Gatti-Casazza and Tocanini all heard her, and said she was a really great singer. She was engaged at once to sing the Puccini version of "Manon Lescaut" in Paris, opposite Caruso, and if it was a brilliant and momentous challenge to a very young singer, her success was as brilliant, and as much of a challenge to the prejudices of those who held conventionally that "a shade more maturity is what is wanted."

She was born in Valencia, Spain, in 1888. Her father was a Colonel Borja in the Spanish Army. Away back, the family is said to be related to the Italian Borgias. Three years after she came to the United States for her American debut, she lost her voice. They told her she would never sing again.

Did Miss Bori fling her arms into the air and scream and carry on? Did she rush to a window to fling herself out? Did she upset everyone around her with dark and continuous forebodings? She did not. She went out every day and spent hours coasting with children she found in Central Park.

When the snow was gone, she went back to her old home in Spain. There she held her peace and waited.

Three years later she was singing at Monte Carlo and, two years later she was back at the Metropolitan in New York.

"Saving" the Metropolitan

The Metropolitan does not see how it can replace her. Not only because of her charm of voice; but because when it was clear that the "magnificently impoverished Metropolitan" was going to need the severest kind of salvage measures or disappear altogether, Miss Bori sprang into action and campaigned and made speeches, and asked not only all the regular people one asks for money for such purpose but quantities of people no one had ever dreamed of asking.

Everyone knows the result. The Metropolitan was "saved." And Mr. Johnson said, on the day that the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association gave its medals to Miss Bori and to Mrs. August Belmont, for their services in the "saving," that a great part of the credit for the existence of the Metropolitan belonged to Miss Bori.

As Melisande in "Pelléas and Melisande," and as Mimi in "Boheme," she has been called incomparable. Regarding her work on the Metropolitan Board of Directors, Miss Bori has been described as a person who never learned the meaning of the phrase, "It can't be done."

Mishkin Studio

Lucrezia Bori, Soprano

Retires From Stage; Remains on Metropolitan Opera Board of Directors

First Alabama City Linked to TVA Power

SHEFFIELD, Ala., March 23 (AP)—This city has gone into the municipal power business, selling TVA current generated at Wilson Dam.

The transaction which allowed the city to take the step was purely a bookkeeping one, however. John J. Nyhoff, who owned a small transmission line and a transformer to his subdivision, turned the equipment over to the city. Eight domestic and one commercial customer will henceforth pay their bills to the city. This is the first of the three Muscle Shoals cities to obtain TVA power from the Wilson Dam.

Danubian Parley Results in Close Political Combine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 23—The Danubian conference between the heads of government and foreign ministers of Italy, Austria and Hungary has resulted in a new political and economic agreement between the three countries. This agreement, the Monitor understands from an authoritative source, reaffirms that all three contracting parties will uphold the independence of Austria and maintain peace in the Danubian area.

The document has been purposely couched in general terms to emphasize that it is open to the adhesion of all interested countries in central Europe.

Common Policy

The agreement indicates also that the Italian, Austrian and Hungarian Governments have once more agreed to pursue a common policy on all major political questions—a decision which in view of possible future developments is regarded as of utmost importance.

In the course of the conversations which took place Saturday and Sunday, Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy is understood to have convinced Premier Julius Gömbös of Hungary that whatever the future has in store for Central Europe the political independence of Austria is a matter of as much concern to Hungary as to Italy.

Close Economic Ties

The new economic ties binding Italy, Austria and Hungary are understood to be so close that although there is no customs union proper, since this is forbidden by existing treaties, nevertheless a big step toward it has been made.

It is stressed in this connection that the economic accords reached are open to the adhesion of other countries, though it is doubted whether in the present political conditions either Germany or the Little Entente could join.

The plan for economic collaboration in the Danube area advanced by Premier Milan Hodža of Czechoslovakia has been dropped owing to Hungary's opposition which could not be overcome. Hungary, it appears, demanded cultural autonomy for its minorities and recognition of equality rights—which the Little Entente is not yet ready to give.

Virginia Gazette Recaptures Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Gazette of Williamsburg, 200 years old and the first newspaper published south of the Potomac River, will mark its bicentennial with a special edition, Aug. 6.

Today at the editor's desk sits J. A. Osborne, who has been working, with one purpose since he took the plant over in 1930—to revive the old Gazette and make it an integral part of the Williamsburg Restoration. Its pages are set in type faces unknown in other print shops today. A tabloid, as was the first Gazette, it follows closely the form and makeup used in 1776 by William Parks, it first editor.

Chief among the features of the present-day Gazette is a front page column, titled simply "extracts from the Virginia Gazette," and underneath this title in small letters, "199 Years Ago." This grandaddy of all "boygone days" records deeds stirring in the annals of colonial history, as well as the little things in colonial life.

Scholarship Gains Seen at Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—An improvement in the scholarship of students admitted to Temple University is one result of the depression, according to a report issued by Millard E. Gladfelter, registrar, and the number of admissions has not fallen below average pre-depression years.

In tests prepared to meet requirements of the American Council on Education and given to incoming freshmen at Temple in the first semester of the 1935-36 academic year, the students' scores were definitely superior to those of the average university or college in the United States.

The national norm, based upon 52,000 freshmen cases in 240 American colleges and universities is 171, whereas the Temple freshmens' median score was 178. This above-average standard of scholarship has been noted since 1931, according to Mr. Gladfelter.

Highest among the three undergraduate schools was the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, with a median of 191. The journalism department's median was 210.

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Playoff Hockey Tomorrow—Wilson's Control Is Wild—Badminton Association

Jack Wilson Subject Of Much Discussion

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 23—Jack Wilson is the subject of much discussion around the Boston Red Sox training camp these days. He is the chubby right-hander who looked like Joe Cronin's best relief pitcher in the closing weeks of the 1935 race. But this spring Wilson has apparently lost his control and the smarter Red Sox heads are holding conferences almost daily in an effort to discover what Jack is doing that may have caused his control to be off center.

In his first exhibition game appearance this season, Wilson went in as a relief pitcher against the Philadelphia Athletics at Fort Myers. His mates had piled up what should have been a comfortable lead, but those young A's pecked away at him and when he suddenly reached the point where he couldn't locate the plate, they ran in enough runs to win the ball game.

Only Five Are Certain

After the team had returned to Sarasota that evening, Wilson told me that he had felt tired during his term on the mound. When he tried to "bear down," he said, he just couldn't get that ball over the plate. It had him upset, possibly because he knows that he must still win a regular place in Joe Cronin's future plans. The only five pitchers sure of berths as this is written are Ferrell, Grove, Marcum, Ostermueller and Walberg. Against the Athletics, Wilson was probably trying too hard, consequently his control left him.

Wilson has a peculiar delivery. He is an overhand pitcher, but before he releases the ball he gives it a side-arm swist. This, of course, is not natural. And as the veteran Herb Pennock says, a pitcher will never win until he has found an easy, natural delivery.

"Tight" in the Box

Wilson is the type of pitcher who is always "tight" while in the box. It doesn't seem possible for him to loosen up and follow the suggestions of his mates. All this suggesting hasn't helped his confidence any, either. Jack has a good curve ball and when he gets two strikes on a batter, he can get plenty of speed behind his fast ball.

He was a good pitcher under Cronin in 1935 and there isn't any reason why he shouldn't duplicate that form this season. Perhaps if the fellow were left alone for a few days, he might straighten out his own problem. It has been done before.

Bill McGowan, American League umpire who is traveling with the Red Sox for a while, says that it is a fact that all the best arbiters have been small men . . . Which contradicts the recent statement that the major leagues are looking for big umpires because they can more easily watch balls and strikes from behind the catcher . . . McGowan says that the hardest ball to call is a low one, and the short fellow is in a better position to see it than a six-footer . . . Bill should know . . . He's been around the junior circuit for 11 years, and was nine years in the minors before that.

The Red Sox will probably finish down near the bottom of the Grapefruit League standing . . . Manager Joe Cronin uses these southern exhibition games to look at his young pitchers and doesn't give a hoot what the final score is . . . Of course he would like to win them all, but he isn't going to work his best pitchers to do it . . . The other clubs have been shooting their strength at the Boston club, probably because a victory over the Sox makes good reading in their home town.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 23 (AP)—The Cubs are a swell looking lot of youngsters . . . If Cincinnati and the Giants don't help Nashville, it will be just too bad for Nashville . . . Bill Terry and Mickey Cochrane are so busy they take secretaries around with them . . . The charter on Terry's yacht expired the day your correspondent hit Pensacola . . . Press conferences now are held at the ball park . . . Blinkey Horn, who has been writing sports longer than any man in the South, is barnstorming in Florida with the Nashville Vols.

* * *

Here's another one of those winning streaks: The Rison junior girls' cage team of Huntsville, Ala., has won 53 consecutive games and has gone undefeated for six years . . . And speaking of tall centers, Gilbert Reichert of the House of David basketballers stands eight feet, one inch . . . Reichert now tops the tall centers league and it looks like he will stay there . . . If anybody knows of a taller center, send in his name . . . Reichert can stand flat-footed on the floor and grasp the rim of the basket . . . Eleven graduates of Bill Terry's baseball school at Pensacola will play with Greenwood in the Cotton States League this season.

* * *

Over at Pensacola the other day, Sambo Leslie was doubled off first after being safe at second . . . How could that possibly have happened except to a Dodger or a former Dodger? . . . This is the town where William McG. Keefe, the best cook in the sports-writing profession, holds forth . . . Looks like the Giants will go back to Pensacola, after all . . . The Chamber of Commerce may put up some dough along with Connor Hagler, owner of the San Carlos Hotel, who backed the venture this year.

* * *

Hugh Bradley, sports editor of the New York Post has settled down in the Dodger training camp (of all places) to write a book . . . Pay Murray, owner of the Nashville Vols, also owns the Minneapolis and Tyler (Texas) Clubs . . . Josh Cody is making a big hit with University of Florida alumni . . . Josh is going around the State chiding the boys for letting an all-star team of Floridans escape to out-of-state colleges . . . on the squad are John Weller, Princeton guard; Don Jackson, North Carolina back, and Dick Plasman, Vanderbilt end, among others.

College Fencing Results

Harvard 14, Yale 13.
M. I. T. 17, St. John's 10.
Navy 18, Cornell 9.
New York 17, C. C. N. Y. 10.
Notre Dame 13½, Michigan State 4½.
Rollins 10, Princeton 7.

Hockey Briefs

LESTER PATRICK was in a loquacious mood at the Garden last night, even though his team is out of the playoffs for the first time in 10 years of N. H. L. campaigning. The silver-haired Ranger president also relinquished the reins as bench manager for the first time in 17 years of hockey. He sat with the regular patronage and the veteran Bill Cook handled the team from the bench, beating the Bruins, 3 to 1.

* * *

"We certainly put on the pressure in the last month," he said. Rangers went 19 games in which they had only 31 goals scored against them and won 8, tied 7 and lost only 5 for 23 points out of a possible 38. He also stated that the Ranger receipts this year netted over $315,000 with tax taken out, the best mark since 1929.

* * *

Since the game last night did not mean a thing to the Bruins, they used the Cub first line of Ray Getliffe, Porky Dumart and Bobby Bauer, with Defensemen Flash Hollett and Jack Portland. Percy Jackson replaced Tiny Thompson after the first period. Bert Gardiner of the Philadelphia Ramblers did a fine job in the Ranger net, Dave Kerr having gone home because of a mishap to his father.

* * *

Lester Patrick liked Americans to beat Chicago in their home-and-home series and thought Montreal Maroons, defending champions, had the man power to wear down Detroit in a three-out-of-five series, but frankly admitted that he was stumped on the Maple Leaf-Boston home-and-home affair. Laughingly he favored the Bruins if the Leafs pulled any such "strategical blunder" as to go after more goals when leading with three minutes to play as they did against the Bruins last Thursday. The "strategical blunder," as Lester calls it, evidently irked the big fellow because it put him out of the running.

* * *

This Toronto-Boston series brings back memories of three years ago when the Bruins and Maple Leafs fought to a standstill in a three-out-of-five series with the last game in the series going 104m. 46s. overtime. When the series ended, the Leafs were so worn down that they proved easy prey for the next opponents, Rangers. In this year's short series, however, they are not quite so likely to pound each other to pieces.

* * *

Walter Brown's United States Olympic sextet vindicated, justified, and warranted belief that it was the proper team to represent the country by whipping the Boston Olympics, 2 to 1, at the Boston Garden yesterday. The United States team had only two forward lines for relief and were greatly over-balanced in manpower. Johnny Bialeck put the Boston team ahead in the first period and Junie Stubbs evened the score on a long shot before the period ended. Elbie Ross scored the winning goal in combination with Johnny Lax and Frank Spain.

* * *

Ray Getliffe, brilliant young center of the Cubs, will be the fifteenth man in a Bruin uniform against the Toronto Maple Leafs tomorrow night. He may not see action but will be dressed and ready to play.

Sonja Henie Stars In New York Figure Skating Carnival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—The most brilliant carnival of fancy skating ever seen in this city, without any question, was staged yesterday evening at Madison Square Garden. Headed by Sonja Henie, three-time Olympic champion, and the dominant woman figure skater for the past 10 years, and including the pick of the amateurs of the United States and Canada among its principals, the New York Skating Club put on an exhibition that was beautiful and varied from the sublime to the comic, from individual star performances to groups that filled the ice with the most complicated maneuvers.

Miss Henie, now a full-fledged professional, naturally was the chief performer, but such others as Robin Lee, national champion, Maribel Y. Vinson, woman champion, and pair champion with George E. B. Hill, Audrey Peppe, Guy Owen, of Ottawa, Roy Shipstead, a well-known professional, and Oscar L. Richard, the veteran, were among the others to lead the individual performances.

The most brilliant feature was a reconstruction of the old-time fancy skating on the Central Park lake in the days when the Currier and Ives pictures were made. Dressed in the old-time costumes, with a Currier and Ives background, Mr. Richard and the members of the local club disported in comic style. Another ensemble feature found Miss Peppe and a group of top-hatted gentlemen outdoing Fred Astaire and his dancing associates in "Top Hat."

Two Canadian clubs participated, both in group skating and in ensemble numbers. The Granite Skating Club of Toronto put on "A Bottle of Bubbly," and the stars of the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa, besides presenting their champion four, Mrs. Elmore Davis, Prudence Holbrook, Melville Rogers and Guy Owen, were seen in Vienna Woods, to the music of Johann Strauss. Two more numbers by the New York Club, both beautifully staged, were a Fête in a Regency Garden, with a ballet, and Golden Rhythm, led by Miss Vinson.

The demand for tickets for the event has led to further exhibitions to be staged on Wednesday and Thursday, in the latter of which Jack Dunn, the young English skater, who has also turned to the professional ranks, will make his debut and Miss Henie will add new numbers. They will also be seen on a prolonged tour of the United States, beginning at the Garden, March 29, under the auspices of Dennis E. Scanlan, an old friend of the Henie family in Sweden, who was responsible for the move into professional skating.

College Lacrosse Result

Swarthmore 8, Phila. All-Stars 4.

Badminton Enthusiast

By a Staff Photographer

Walter Kramer, Detroit

Member of Organization Committee Working for the Formation of a United States Badminton Association. Was Only American to Win Title in New England Open Championships at University Club of Boston

U. S. Badminton Association Is Planned for '37

Plans have been made to form a national badminton association to govern the sport in the United States. Delegates and proxy representatives from various parts of the country met for that purpose at the University Club of Boston over the week end and elected an organization committee: Donald E. Wilbur, chairman, Boston; Henry Sistrunk, Chicago; W. W. Frazier 3d, Philadelphia; Walter Kramer, Detroit; Donald C. Vaughan Sr., New York, and Robert L. McMillan, Boston.

The first national championship is expected to take place next year.

Five Events

Titles were decided in five events in the New England open badminton championships at the University Club yesterday. Canadians dominated the play. Only one American was able to win a title and he—Kramer of Detroit—shared that with Kenneth Davidson of Scotland.

The men's singles final was won by Joe Zaharko of Toronto. He defeated a fellow townsman, Howland Smith, 9—15, 15—1, 15—6.

In the women's singles, Mrs. H. R. Walton Jr., another Toronto player, defeated Mary Whittemore of Boston, 11—7, 11—4. Mrs. Walton is champion of Canada.

Women's Doubles

Katherine Biette of Oakville, Ont., and Mrs. Walton won the women's doubles crown, defeating Mrs. N. A. Burrows and Elizabeth Kennedy, Montreal, 18—17, 15—10.

Mixed doubles honors were won by Davidson, the Scottish ace, and Miss Kennedy. They defeated Mrs. Walton and Zaharko, 15—3, 15—13.

Kramer and Davidson won the men's doubles final from Don and Phil Richardson of Boston, 15—6, 15—6.

Season Ticket Holders Warned

TOMORROW night the Bruins begin their drive with hopes of winning the Stanley Cup. An unprecedented demand for seats has swamped the Bruin office and the Boston Garden. Season ticket holders are warned to pick up their seats by 6 o'clock tonight or they will be put on public sale.

The delay in definitely knowing the opponent in the playoff, due to the blanket finish of the American division clubs, handicapped the preparation for the ticket sale. Beginning with the second period last night, and long after the game, holders of seat stubs to the Ranger game stampeded the Garden lobby to purchase seats for tomorrow night.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS—Owens wins 60-yard dash, 60-yard low hurdles and broad jump in return to competition at Butler relays; Cunningham easy victor in mile; Michigan beats out Ohio State 41-39½ for team title.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Picard wins golf tournament of the gardens for second year with 278 for 72 holes.

HAMILTON—Mme. Henrotin defeats Norma Taubele 6—2, 8—6 to retain Bermuda women's tennis title; Grant and Bob Murray reach men's singles finals; Henrotin-Andrus and Grant-Hall doubles combinations win in finals.

MIAMI—Browns trade Johnny Burnett to Cincinnati for Jim Bottomley.

DENVER — McPherson (Kan.) Refiners win National A. A. U. basketball title, defeating Hollywood (Calif.) Universals 47-35.

MIAMI — S. Mortimer Auerbach drives speedboat Emancipator III to unofficial record of 45.965 miles per hour for 135 cubic inch hydroplane class. Medford Voskell with Tip Toe wins 225 cubic inch event.

PHILADELPHIA—Pitt beats St. Johns of Annapolis 29-21 and Temple beats Franklin and Marshall 35-30 to reach final of district 2 College Olympic basketball trials.

LEXINGTON, Va. — Oklahoma University wins National Collegiate A. A. wrestling team title; Oklahoma A. & M., winner last five years, takes third place.

CHICAGO—Kilian and Vopel win seventh consecutive six-day bike race.

NEW YORK—Squadron C and Fort Hamilton win eastern junior and low-goal indoor polo titles.

CHICAGO—Cleveland Riding Club teams take junior and senior championships in western indoor polo.

NEW YORK—Macionis takes 300-yard medley and 100-yard free-style titles as Yale swimmers dominate intercollegiate swimming Association individual championship meet.

Capt. Joel Van Sant Wins

MELBOURNE, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Capt. Joel van Sant of the Evening Star Yacht Club, Atlantic City, captured the Antonio Trophy denoting world championship in moth class sailing boats Saturday with his specially constructed Cassapoela, in the international moth class regatta on the Indian River here. His little craft covered the 10-mile course in 2h. 10m. 14s., finishing 3m. 15s. ahead of the runner-up, his brother, Capt. Wilbur Van Sant. The defending champion, Alfred B. Michael Jr., finished third in the Miss Maxine.

Pell and Dixon Advance

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—The American combination of Clarence Pell and W. Palmer Dixon gained the second round of the British amateur doubles racquets championship today, defeating Cecil Browning and Peter Mayer, 15—9, 15—3, 15—3, 18—17. Dixon's forceful drives and Pell's angled shots kept their opponents constantly on the run.

Picard Wins Again

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23 (AP)—Henry Picard, of Hershey, Penna., won the Charleston open golf tournament for the second consecutive year Saturday by shooting a par 71 on the final round for a 72-hole score of 278. Paul Runyan, of White Plains, finished in second place with 285.

M. I. T. Elects Co-Captains

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has elected co-captains in wrestling. The 1936-37 leaders will be Edward Bartholomew '37 and Jervis Webb '37. The last named was runnerup in the New England intercollegiate 145-pound wrestling championship at Brown last week.

Co-Captains for Wesleyan

MIDDLETOWN, March 23 (AP)—Leonard Havens of West Hartford and Warren Klinger of Pottstown, Penna., have been elected co-captains of next season's Wesleyan basketball team.

College Rifle Results

Lehigh 1372, Army 1370, M. I. T. 1329.
Yale 1362, Harvard 1234.

College Basketball Results

Pittsburgh 29, St. John's 21.
Temple 35, F. & M. 30

College Track Results

California 95, Washington State 36, Stanford 93½, Fresno State 37½.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 1, St. Louis 1.

National Hockey League

(Final Standing)
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	24	8	16	124	103	56
Boston	22	6	20	92	83	50
Chicago	21	8	19	93	92	50
Rangers	19	12	17	91	96	50
Canadian Division						
Montreal	22	10	16	114	106	54
Toronto	23	6	19	126	106	52
Americans	16	7	25	109	122	39
Canadiens	11	11	26	82	123	33

Results March 21
Montreal 3, Chicago 1.
Toronto 4, Americans 1.
Results March 22
Rangers 3, Boston 1.
Detroit 7, Americans 2.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	26	3	19	169	128	55
Buffalo	22	6	18	106	91	50
London	22	3	22	112	122	47
Rochester	15	3	29	104	137	33
Western Division						
Detroit	26	3	18	125	103	55
Cleveland	23	4	19	139	143	50
Windsor	18	11	18	118	116	47
Pittsburgh	18	1	27	137	170	37

Result March 21
Windsor 5, Rochester 3.
Result March 22
Pittsburgh 5, Syracuse 2.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	27	3	17	146	99	57
Providence	21	6	20	109	130	48
Springfield	20	5	22	124	124	45
Boston	20	4	23	131	131	44
New Haven	19	4	25	123	148	42

Result March 21
Philadelphia at Springfield (postponed).
Results March 22
Providence 1, Springfield 1, overtime.
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 2.

College Gymnastic Results

Navy 46, Springfield 8.
Temple 35, Army 19.

College Hockey Result

Royal M. C. 5, Army 3.

Dimensions May Have Won a Job For Cal Hubbard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 23—One of the latest additions to William Harridge's staff of American League umpires is Cal Hubbard, a 6ft. 3in. 250-pounder from Keytesville, Mo. Hubbard, who graduates from the International League, is umpiring the spring exhibition games of the Philadelphia Athletics here.

To begin at the beginning, Hubbard was born in Keytesville on Oct. 31, 1900. He went through Keytesville High School and then attended business college in Chillicothe, Mo. Cal's next move was to Centenary College in Shreveport, La., where he played baseball and football and was on the track squad. After two years there, he was transferred to Geneva College, where he played football under the same coach he had at Centenary—Bo McMillin.

Hubbard was chosen All-America end in his last year at Geneva and was a leading factor in his team's 16-to-6 victory over Harvard.

Following his graduation, Hubbard signed to play professional football with the New York Giants of the National Pro League. He remained at the Polo Grounds for two seasons until sold to the Green Bay Packers. Cal has been with the Packers since, with the exception of 1934, when he was line coach at Texas A. & M. College. He has played in the pro league for eight years and has been picked All-League end two years and All-League tackle every other year.

Hubbard's umpiring start was made in the Piedmont League in 1928. He obtained his position there on the strength of a letter he wrote to Judge William G. Bramham, present head of the National Association which controls minor league baseball. Possibly Bramham had heard of Hubbard's prowess on the gridiron or was impressed by his dimensions, because he gave Cal a job.

Hubbard worked in the Piedmont and South Atlantic Leagues for 3½ years, moved into the International to finish the season of 1931, spent 1932 in the Western League, and then returned to the International in 1933, where he remained until Harridge took option on his services last October.

Hubbard is a quiet individual with a keen sense of humor and a forceful personality. There seems to be no reason why he shouldn't last as long in the majors as the many other umpires who have graduated from the International in the past. A few of them are: Harry Geisel, Bill McGowan, Bill Stewart, Charlie Donnelly, George Magerkurth, Ernie Quigley, Lou Kolls, Bill Summers and Brick Owens. Hubbard has succeeded where many have failed; he has reached the top in two distinctly different lines of sport.

Sporting Around the Hub

Showmanship an Asset

FOLLOWING continued dickering over a period of 108 hours, George V. Brown finally secured co-operation with The Skating Club of Boston Saturday, to sponsor the showing here at the Boston Garden next Saturday of Sonja Henie. The Oslo (Norway) skater, recently turned professional, and who has thrilled thousands with her exquisite grace on ice, will appear here in a comparable role. Winner of the world championship 10 times and the Olympic title three times, she now abandons any further amateur honors.

Wide World

Sonja Henie

Something of the sort of field of competition she now enters was exhibited to the Boston public Friday and Saturday in the "Hollywood on Skates" carnival under the auspices of The Skating Club of Boston at the Arena. In that show appeared Evelyn Chandler, Chicago professional, and her skating and showmanship were superb.

According to the rules of amateur skating championships, undoubtedly Sonja Henie would out-score such a performer as Evelyn Chandler, but school figures, form and grace are no longer the important assets to Miss Henie. To succeed in the professional field she must lean toward the spectacular.

In Boston are countless numbers of skating experts and Sonja Henie probably will suffer less in comparison to Evelyn Chandler here than anywhere else in the country. Miss Henie's technical skill is not lost to Bostonians.

Evelyn Chandler was the highest paid exhibition skater in the world. Sonja Henie now succeeds to that throne if her various contract figures are true. After this year the real test will come for merits between the two then will decide.

Week-End Roundup

The first "marathon" run of the 1936 season went to Johnny Kelley of Arlington . . . He won the North Medford Club's 20-mile road race on Saturday in 1h. 57m. 18s. . . . Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, another potential Olympic candidate, finished 10th after keeping up with Kelley for 10 miles . . . Following Kelley, the B. A. A. Marathon winner of 1935, was Walter Ray of Beverly . . . Third and fourth went to Tarzan Brown of Pawtucket and Pat Dengis of Baltimore, respectively . . . Yale riflemen, shooting at New Haven, defeated the Harvard marksmen, 1362 to 1234 . . . Flood waters prevented the start of the national duck pin bowling tournament at Hartford, Conn. . . . Plans are being made to get the tourney started tomorrow.

Harvard Elects Basketball Captain

Edith Drury of Boston, playing at Reading, England, against a men's squash racquets team, won from Jack Turner, 3 games to 0. . . . Eleo Sears also of Boston, captain of the American side, beat C. L. Philcox, 3 to 2. . . . Lynn Riversides were eliminated yesterday from the national amateur cup competition when they lost to the Mathieu's eleven of Fall River, 3 to 1, at Lynn. . . . Bill Gray of Roslyn, New York, has been elected captain of the Harvard basketball team for next year. . . . The election took place at a dinner given to the team by Coach Wesley Fesler at his home in Belmont last night. . . . The last performance of "Hollywood on Skates" at the Boston Arena drew 8000 happy spectators. . . . Harvard fencers defeated Yale representatives by a close margin—14 to 13—at Harvard Saturday. . . . West Point poloists defeated Harvard riders, 9½ to 9 at New York's Squadron A Armory.

Mrs. Fabyan Advances

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, topseeded, won her second-round match in the New England women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts this afternoon . . . She advanced without losing a game to Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson . . . Mrs. William M. Shedden had a three-set battle with Joanna O. Palfrey before winning at 1—6, 6—3, 6—1 . . . Dorrance Chase, 1935 runnerup; Kay Winthrop, defending champion; Louise Harding, Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson Jr., Esther Edwards, and Mrs. Carlton Mabley all advanced . . . Miss Edwards, who comes from Connecticut, won her match through a default.

Paul Dean and Cards Reach Salary Agreement

BRADENTON, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, today announced Paul Dean has agreed to join his older brother, Jerome "Dizzy" in returning to the "gas house" fold.

Shortly before "Ole Diz" went out for his first workout of the season, Rickey announced he had talked with Paul by long-distance telephone in Dallas, Texas, and they reached an agreement over salary. Rickey said Paul was flying here today from Dallas.

Rickey was all smiles over the end of the winter-long holdout of the Cardinals' two star pitchers. "Dizzy" signed his contract last night and Rickey said Paul would sign as soon as he arrived.

St. Louis has a rule against revealing contract terms and neither "Dizzy's" nor Paul's salary was announced. The elder of the two brothers had been holding out for $40,000 and said he received $18,500 last year. Paul was understood to have received about $9500 last year.

"Ole Diz" called off a scheduled golf game today with Babe Ruth, a famous holdout of former spring days, to report for duty at the Cardinal lot.

Higgins Breaks Swimming Record

WORCESTER, Mass., March 23 (AP)—Johnny Higgins, national breaststroke and medley swimming champion from Olneyville, R. I., smashed the world's 300-yard medley record in winning the senior New England championship here Saturday night. Higgins's time of 3m. 33 3-5s. was 2 1-5s. faster than the world mark held by Taylor Drysdale of Michigan and 21 2-5s ahead of the New England standard credited to Gordon Connolly of Boston.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (A) 2, Philadelphia (A) 1.
New York (A) 4, Boston (N) 3.
Detroit (A) 10, Boston (A) 5.
Cleveland (A) 5, New Orleans 4.
Los Angeles 17, Chicago (A) 5.
Washington (A) 18, Chattanooga 6.
Philadelphia (N) 9, St. Louis (N) 6.
Chicago (N) 7, New York (N) 6.
Cincinnati (N) 4, Brooklyn (N) 2.
Pittsburgh (N) 11, San Antonio 4.

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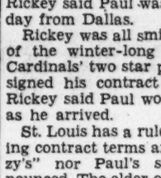

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Teachers' Conference Stresses Need of Educational Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Wholeness in the development and education of the individual as a human being, unification of subjects in the curriculum with singleness of purpose and a frank and fearless study of problems attendant upon the transitional period in present world conditions with which the individual must learn to cope were the keynotes of the Southeastern Conference of the Progressive Education Association convening here.

The inadequacy of the conventional school to meet present-day problems was stressed throughout the two-day conference.

"The sympathy and awakening in the thought of the Southeast is marked," Dr. Harold Rugg of the Teachers College, New York City, said in an interview. "I find here the same awakening that I find in New England; the same alertness that I find in the middle and far West.

Educational Awakening

"It impresses me that this awakening is nationwide. One encouraging thing about the Southern Conference is that the attendance is not confined to teachers—that the parents, members of boards of education and representatives of other groups not directly connected with schools are in evidence. It is only in this way that true education can come."

"We know beyond reasonable doubt," Dr. Rugg continued, "that sufficient natural resources, machine technology and skilled man-power are now available to produce a high standard of living for every man, woman and child in America. The minimum for all cannot be set exactly, but certainly it need not be less than several times the minimum of 1929.

"The facts justify the conclusion that the existing economic system, if run at its full capacity and efficiency, can wipe out economic insecurity for every American. The national survey of potential product capacity made by a group of well-known engineers under the auspices of the F. E. R. A., shows what we do get and what we could get from our enormous economic resources," Dr. Rugg stated.

Modern Approach Stressed

More and more pupils are being sent back to school by unemployment, which is throwing emphasis on educational reforms, Dr. Caroline Zachary of the Progressive Education Association, New York, declared.

"Colleges are not meeting the modern problem," she said. Instead, the pupil's childhood is simply being prolonged. Students should be provided with the opportunity of growing up which requires changes in the curriculums. Instead of increasing vocational training, more emphasis should be placed upon liberal arts and the development of the individual.

"It is the individual teacher who is going to be responsible for the mental health of the nation," Dr. Zachary added. "To accomplish this, the individual teacher must be trained but she must also be a normal woman ready for rich experience. These teachers must not be chosen for academic success—they must be real people, with fine adjustment."

Communities must change their attitude toward teachers and teachers must know more about what is going on about them in their communities and in the world, Dr. Laura Zirbes of Ohio State University said, adding that the teacher must be above partisanship. Teachers must have a scholarship not found in books, but in contacts, she pointed out.

Dr. Lois Hayden Meek of the Child Development Bureau of New York City held that the hope of society rested in the creativeness of the children in our schools.

"Most of our colleges are too large for individual education," Dr. John A. Rice of Black Mountain College said. "For individual education, small units are required. I should say that 100 to 125 students should be the maximum enrollment of a college.

Canadian Relief Marchers Escape Criminal Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—All charges have been dropped against the leaders of the On-to-Ottawa cross-country trek that ended with rioting on Regina streets last July 1, the Provincial Government has announced.

The charges were under Section 98 of the criminal code, and charged the leaders with being members of an illegal organization, the British Columbia Relief Camp Workers Union.

Government officials said it would be impossible to prove the union an illegal organization.

Charges of rioting against 22 other members of the organization will be pressed.

'Homecoming Year' Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 23—A proposal for "a national homecoming year" to give impetus to trade, transport and the hotel business is being sent out by Frederick P. Schenck, East Orange lawyer. The plan has been spubmitted to the Chamber of Commerce and Civics of the Oranges and Maplewood. Mr. Schenck also has conferred with representatives of oil companies, claiming that his scheme also would serve to bring business to automobile manufacturers and refiners of gasoline.

"For some time I have been wanting to go back to a small town in Pennsylvania where I spent nine years of my boyhood, hoping to meet some of my old friends," Mr. Schenck said in explaining his plan. "Out of this desire came the thought that it would be a good thing to make 1936 a 'national homecoming year,' thereby inculcating a desire to see our former friends."

"First, it would stimulate railroad and automobile traffic everywhere," he said. "In the second place, it would encourage each municipality to have a homecoming period extending from a day to a week, during which stores would be inclined to redecorate and home owners to dress up their places. Perhaps individuals would purchase new clothing in connection with their trips.

"Third, additional entertaining in homes during homecoming weeks and public luncheons would tend to increase the consumption of food.

"Most important of all, however, people would be encouraged to indulge the 'homecoming attitude' throughout the year, which would influence them to visit their families."

All Ireland Unites Against Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

ULSTER and the Irish Free State are united in recognising the need for resisting growing Communistic activities.

It is proposed to hold shortly a special conference, representing the Ulster and Irish Free State police authorities, to consider what joint action can be taken to combat the menace.

Students From Forty Foreign Lands Attend Montreal's McGill University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Despite the fact that students are recruited from eight provinces other than Quebec and nearly two score of countries other than Canada, Montreal supplies more than half the registration of McGill University. The proportion is 1596 to 2972.

Sources of student registration outside the nine provinces of Canada, which are all represented are the North West Territories, Great Britain, North of Ireland, United States, British West Indies, Newfoundland, Argentina, Bermuda, China, Germany, France, Belgium, Guatemala, Mexico, West Africa, Switzerland, Japan, Cuba, British Guiana, Italy and Brazil.

McGill University has become an institution in which the enrollment of women is an important factor. Co-eds are in every faculty and school except engineering and architecture. Men are excluded from two schools—household science and graduate nurses. In the arts division of the faculty of arts and science co-eds outnumber men students, the relative figures being 372 co-eds to 286 male graduates.

White Sewing Machine

White Sewing Machine Corporation and subsidiaries in a pamphlet report for 1935 show net profits of $35,581 after taxes, interest, depreciation, and other charges, equal to 16 cents a share on 100,000 no par shares of $4 convertible preference stock on which unpaid cumulative dividends at year-end were $22 a share, or $2,200,000. Net loss was $62,129 in 1934.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Union of South Africa

Cape Province

Cape Town (First Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 5.
East London: City Hall, 8 p. m., May 1.
Grahamstown: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 3.
Muizenberg: Pavilion Theater, 8:15 p. m., May 7.
Port Elizabeth: Arts Hall, St. Georges Park, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Natal

Durban (First Church): Pavilion, Marine Parade, 3 p. m., May 17. Radiocast.
Durban (Second Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., May 14.
Eshowe (Zululand): Eshowe Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 15.
Isipingo Beach: Country Club Hall, 8 p. m., May 16.

Transvaal

Benoni: Century Theater, 2:30 p. m., May 10.
Johannesburg (Second Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., May 11.
Pretoria (First Church): New City Hall 8:15 p. m., May 8 and 12.
Pretoria (Second Church): City Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 18.
Vereeniging: Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 10.

Bermuda

Hamilton: Masonic Hall, 8:30 p. m.; March 30.

Danzig

Danzig: Church Building, Hintergasse 16, 8 p. m., April 9.

England

Kent

Margate: Winter Gardens, 8 p. m., April 3.

Lancashire

Blackpool: Opera House, 3 p. m., April 1.
Burnley: Mechanics Institute, 8 p. m., March 31.
Eccles: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 3.
Littleborough (auspices Second Church, Rochdale): Central School, 7:30 p. m., April 4.
Liverpool (First Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, Liverpool, 1, 8 p. m., March 30.

London

London (Third Church): The London Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, 3 p. m., April 4. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.
London (Seventh Church): Church Building, 8 Wright's Lane, W. 8, 8 p. m., April 2.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: The Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 2.

Yorkshire

Halifax (Second Church): The Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., March 29.

France

Cannes: Hotel Martinez, 3:30 p. m., April 5. In English. French translation read, at 5 p. m.

Germany

Frankfort (Main): Grosser Saal des Saalbaus, Junghofstrasse 19/20, 8 p. m., April 6. In German.

Latvia

Riga (Second Church): Hall of the Conservatoire, 4 p. m., April 12.

Sweden

Stockholm (Second Church): Konserthuset 7:30 p. m., April 14. In English. Swedish translation read at 9 p. m.

United States

Alabama

Huntsville: Lyric Theater, Washington Street, 3 p. m., March 29.
Montgomery: Sidney Lanier High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 30. Radiocast Station WSFA, 1410 kilocycles.

Arkansas

Monticello: Church Edifice, North Main, 8 p. m., April 3.

California

Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 4 p. m., March 29.
El Monte: Columbia Grammar School Auditorium, California and Columbia Streets, 3 p. m., March 29.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., March 30. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250 kilocycles.
Martinez: Junior High School Auditorium, Court and Warren Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.
Mountain View: Mountain View Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 29.
Oakland (Third Church): Municipal Auditorium Theater, 8 p. m., March 31.
Oakland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 1500 Ninetieth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2.
Pasadena (Second Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
San Luis Obispo: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 3.

Florida

De Land: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.
Miami (First Church): Bay Front Park, 8 p. m., April 2.
Sanford: City Hall, South Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 2.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium 610 Grove Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Hoopeston: Lorraine Theater, Main and Third Streets, 2:45 p. m., March 29.
La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt School, Madison, Ashland, and Cossitt Avenues, 8 p. m., April 2.
Murphysboro: Masonic Temple, Eleventh and Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., March 29.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3.

Kansas

Abilene: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Revere: First Congregational Church, School and Beach Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 29.
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 31.
Roslindale: Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., April 2.
Dorchester: Dorchester Women's Club, 38 Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., April 3.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, 1350 Beacon Street, 8 p. m., April 9 and 10.
Springfield: Springfield Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 31.
Niles: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 3.
Plymouth: High School Auditorium, Church Street, near Main Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Mississippi

Tupelo: Church Edifice, Gloster Street, 8 p. m., March 30.

Missouri

St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 6336 Tennessee Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3.

Montana

Anaconda: Junior High School Auditorium, Main and Fourth Streets, 3 p. m., March 29.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: High School Auditorium, 1000 South Ninth Street, 3 p. m., March 29.
Cushing: Dunkin Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 27.
Oklahoma City (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.

Oregon

Eugene: Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, 8 p. m., March 31.
Medford: The Holly Theater, 8 p. m., April 3.
Portland (Eighth Church): City Auditorium, 1520 S. W. Third Avenue, 8 p. m., April 3
Roseburg: Church Edifice, 312 East Douglas Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Salem: Church Auditorium, 405 Chemeketa Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Pennsylvania

State College (Organization at Pennsylvania State College): Schwab Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 30.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 306 Sixth Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., April 2.
Brookings: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 3.
Sioux Falls: Coliseum, Main Avenue and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 31.

Tennessee

Jackson: State Theater, 3 p. m., March 29.
Johnson City: Majestic Theater, 3 p. m., March 29.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Temple, Santa Fe and West Missouri Streets, 3 p. m., March 29.
Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.
Laredo: Elks Hall, 617 Salinas Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.
San Angelo: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 29. Radiocast Station KGKL, 1370 kilocycles.
Victoria: Armory Auditorium, 304 East Pine Street, 8:15 p. m., April 3.

Wisconsin

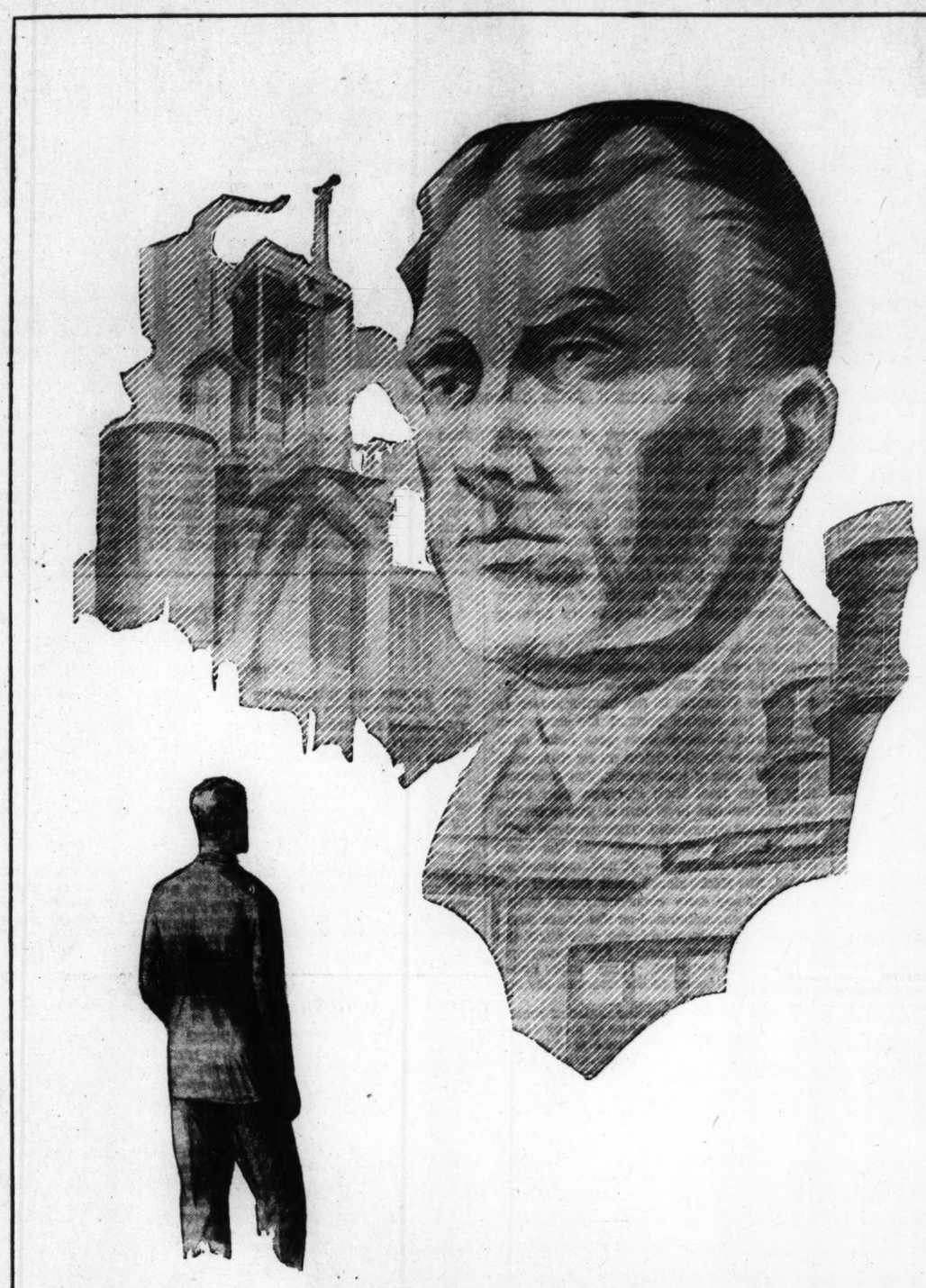
Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 3 and 4.

Republican Stronghold Turning to New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—The trend of California voters to the New Deal is exemplified here in Alameda County, where Democrats are leading the Republicans in registration for the first time in the county's history. Recent registration figures showed 66,926 Democrats and 58,508 Republicans. These totals represent about half of the county's voters.

This trend is considered significant, because Alameda County has long been considered the stronghold of Republicanism in the State. A law enacted at the last session of the State Legislature makes it mandatory upon all voters to register this year. It is now possible to evaluate correctly the strength of the two major parties in California.



INVISIBLE BARRIER

You can't see it, but it's there. Misunderstanding so frequently is a barrier that exists where a bond should be.

While the American people and American industry have countless material ties, there is often lacking a warm, personal, human understanding.

The average American accepts the comforts and conveniences, buys and uses the products and services that are industry's contribution to his well-being. He eats foods that may have been brought thousands of miles to his table with their flavor and qualities of nutriment intact. He wears shoes, a suit a hat into which have gone generations of skilled craftsmanship. He drives a car that men dreamed of and built.

He works and reads by a light that is the product of genius itself. He lives in a house replete with the accessories of modern living. He sleeps in a bed that has been made as comfortable as the every day existence he leads.

The average American lives better because the inventiveness of American industry has smoothed the way. He will live longer because that same element of enterprise has fought death in all its forms to make that possible.

Your average American, while he enjoys these things, may not know or appreciate the great businesses that provide them. To other elements Big Business is the pot-bellied individual that wears a plug hat in political cartoons. Capital is a porcine dollar-grubber, while Corporations are tentacled monsters without souls. Such is the quality of misunderstanding.

* * *

There are many fine business and industrial institutions in America. Some of them have been the outgrowth of small enterprises which took root when the nation was very young. Others were envisioned and developed by men with ideas and the drive to carry them out. Most of them have a story to tell that is more thrilling than fiction... a story of initiative, of achievement, of growth that parallels the growth of America itself.

Business and industry have done a splendid job of selling their products and their services. But have business and industry thoroughly sold themelves? They have made customers. But have they always made friends? Friendship is vital between two forces whose daily contact is as close as that of Business and the people it not only serves but depends upon for existence.

* * *

There is a way for Business to build respect and kindle good will, if it so desires. It remains for Business to wipe away the film that obscures the picture. The truth, frankly and honestly stated, is the gesture that will clear up doubts and misunderstandings.

The Sun pioneered the way early this year with its "Voice of Business" edition on January 4th. That was the first concerted effort of business and industry to state its case and reveal the qualities that have been so constructive in making America a greater nation and its citizens a happier people.

Will Business continue to speak out in its own behalf? There is no surer way to right the faulty thinking or to win the patronage and esteem that integrity merits. And there is no better medium through which to accomplish it than through The Sun—the "Voice of Business" newspaper.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

The Home Forum

Lace Tells Its Story

JUNE is the month in which old family lace sees the light. When grandmother's wedding veil is carefully lifted from its dark wrappings and shaken out in the warm air, we are following an ancient tradition, which held that beautiful lace was a precious possession, fit to be associated with gala occasions. In former days Sumptuary Laws (which forbade extravagance) never succeeded for long in restraining the love for fine lace, or in restricting its use to the nobility. Exasperated ladies once went so far as to lay the matter before the Pope, who rather surprisingly took their side.

Lace tells its own story of gala happenings. The lace-maker preserves in her patterns the memory of special events, important to her or to the world at large. The Lindbergh lace, made in France after the transatlantic flight, with its American flag, Spirit of St. Louis, and jolly "Hurra to Lindbergh"; the Calais lace on which you will recognize Charlie Chaplin and his dog; the eighteenth-century cabriolet lace, which commemorates the craze for the little carriage invented by Josiah Child; are no new departures. For the beginnings of the art are placed by tradition in fifteenth-century Venice, where a young girl, rather than lose for good the fading bit of sea-weed brought her by her sailor lover, made the most of the materials at hand—the cord and leads of a fisherman's net—to plait a copy of its outline.

* * *

LACE MAY BE made with a needle (needle-point lace), or with bobbins (pillow lace). Flanders and Italy have never settled between them which was really the country of its origin; though it was probably Italy, not only because the first pattern books came from there in the sixteenth century, but because lace-making is an art that fishermen's wives would take to naturally. They must so often have watched the men, as they sat in the sun by the Venice Lagoon mending their nets, that they would be sure to want to try for themselves netting on a smaller scale. At any rate, it was on the Island of Burano, five miles across the lagoons from Venice, that lace-making came into its glory, and thrived there till the Austrian occupation of Venice during the first half of the nineteenth century. The inhabitants of the little island were destitute when, in 1872, two Italian noblewomen, deciding to revive the art, found among them one old woman who remembered the famous patterns and stitches. Ten years later over three hundred persons were at work.

But it is an inland art, too; as no one can doubt who has traveled through the mountainous center of France, passed the whitewashed cottages near Le Puy, and seen the sturdy peasant women, dressed in dingy black, sitting in front of their doors, a pillow stuck full of pins on their laps, their bobbins flying. In wintertime, when outdoor work is slack, men also lend a hand. It may be that lace-making was brought to Flanders, as is alleged, by returning crusaders; if so, it got a double start in its journey through Europe. From there it would be an easy step into Germany, whether or not it was a Protestant refugee escaping from the Spanish persecution who took it.

When Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, so many artisans, lace-makers among them, fled to Germany that Frederick the Great once told Louis XV, if he wanted to oblige him, he would sign a "second Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." In any case, lace-making spread north from Italy along much the same route as the other industries. When Catherine de Medici came to France as the wife of Henri II, she brought, as might be expected of a girl of fifteen, a lace-maker to design patterns for her at court. At that time another Queen Catherine, Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII of England, is thought to have introduced lace-making into the English Midlands, where she lived while waiting for her divorce. And it was with Italian workers that Louis XIV's indefatigable Colbert started the great French lace industries in Alençon and Argentan.

* * *

LACE IS AN unsubstantial fabric. Even the roots of its history are not dug deep in antiquity. To load the account of its career with heavy facts and sure dates would seem a pity. Whereas, if we follow its manufacture through Europe, and believe everything we are told, we shall come upon some curious stories and scenes. Lace was made of a variety of materials, including human hair. In an early French *Romance*, the lady requires a mantle "fringed with the beards of nine conquered kings." If we go with lace-making into Germany, we hear of a certain Barbara Uttmann, said to have introduced bobbin lace into that country. Her sixty-five children and grandchildren bore out the prophecy that they would equal in number the bobbins she first used. In Prussia, we discover twelve old men busily at work, with their long beards tied up in bags, as they were forever getting entangled with the pins. A modern "aptitude test" might have indicated another trade for them, in which they would be less handicapped. In Bavaria, caterpillars were once drafted into the ranks of the lace-makers. By some method far too complicated for me to follow, they ate their way round and about a pattern traced in oil, and spun a gossamer web as they fed. We might cross into England, where in London the lace-makers were given the pleasant title of "women of the mystery of thread weaving." In the country districts, pins cost so much that small, sharp fishbones were substituted; in consequence, "pillow lace" came to be known in England as "bone lace." Little girls of eight were taught the art, and worked at it ten hours a day. They were supposed to set ten pins a minute, keeping the count themselves, and calling out when they reached every fiftieth pin. You can imagine the rivalry—and the noise.

As for the selling of lace, we are so accustomed in these days to the mail-order houses that we do not stop to think how dwellers in remote districts did their shopping without railways or postal service; and, among other requirements, how they satisfied their love of lace. In those days it was brought to them mostly by itinerant pedlars; the pedlar's pack is a means of transportation that goes back to the time of the Early Greeks. One dealer from Denmark counted up that he had ridden more than 75,000 miles. And human beings were not the only figures that traveled from land to land in the lace trade. Dolls dressed in Paris were sent out far and wide, to be shown at fairs and to set the fashion over all Europe. They, with their laces and furbelows, were allowed to enter British ports—"les grands courriers de la mode"—even when the ports were closed because of war.

* * *

A GREAT DEAL of smuggling of lace from one country to another went on, too. The so-called "point d'Angleterre" was really made in Flanders, and was referred to as "English" only because so much of it was worn in England, in spite of all the authorities could do to stop it. In Ireland—always impulsive—a club of young gentlemen made the patriotic gesture of refusing to toast any lady who wore foreign lace. The oddest smuggling trade was carried on between Belgium and France. French dogs were sent across the border, and, after being dressed in the skin of a larger dog and the slack between their own pelt and the stranger's padded out with lace, they were headed back over the border toward home, to which they were sure to make their way.

The manufacturers and pedlars could really have had little trouble in disposing of their lace, to judge from the various portraits and accounts that have come down to us. One costume belonging to Henri III of France was weighed down with 4,000 yards of pure gold lace; Cinq-Mars, a soldier and court favorite, owned three hundred pairs of lace-topped boots; the Reine Margot (who was the first wife of Henri IV, when he was still King of Navarre) needed a spoon two feet long to feed herself over her lace ruff. ("Poking sticks" were used to keep these ruffs in shape.) And a collar for Louis XIV took two years to make.

But the June brides, round whose foreheads ancient laces are draped for just a few hours before being shut away once more, will perhaps never give a thought to the women of Le Puy and Alençon, of Brussels, Valenciennes, Venice, or Honiton, who for hundreds of years, with swift uncountable motions of their fingers, have shuffled their bobbins and dipped their needles.

P. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEACHED ALONG THE PLACID SHEEPSCOTT RIVER AT WISCASSET, MAINE: *From a Pencil Sketch by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

ON THE Wiscasset shore of the placid Sheepscott River, two four-masted schooners lie beached on a shallow ridge of rock. To the casual observer, these slowly disintegrating hulks, with their sagging booms and tangled cordage, might be relics of the days when the China clippers made the cities on the coast of Maine important among the ports of the world. But these vessels are modern craft, the last of a long line of sailing vessels whose beginnings belong to the dawn of history.

Two years ago Wiscasset was just another beautiful New England Colonial town with sea history behind it. Then the narrow-gauge railroad from Wiscasset to the interior ceased to operate, the foreign demand for scrap iron soared, and Wiscasset once more found itself with a cargo for the Orient on its wharves, a cargo this time of rusting rails. Two schooners were taken from their moorings near Portland and brought to Wiscasset. The outfitting of the ships commenced. Then *mystery!* With the scaffolding still in place and the name half painted on the bow of one, preparations ceased. The ships, almost ready for their cargoes, suddenly were abandoned; the freight lies to this day untouched on the wharf. Fearing that the craft might sink and block the harbor for pleasure boats, the townspeople beached the schooners. Today their listing masts restore the sea to the Georgian sky line of Wiscasset.

Once New England was the center of American shipbuilding. In the attics of many Maine farmhouses are preserved chests of shipbuilding tools, among them giant block planes wielded by a brawny generation skilled in shaping wooden hulls. In those days young men served before the masts, while their fathers fashioned the mighty ribs of oak for newer ships. Then, with the coming of steam, the industry gradually stopped, except for the making of occasional pleasure craft; youth turned to the cities, and the fathers to the chimney corners and the rehearsal of forgotten tales of sailing around the Horn.

With the entrance of the United States into the World War, there came a sudden, intense, short-lived revival of the old days. The ports of Maine again resounded with the beat and the scrape of iron on oak. "Give us wooden ships!" came the cry, and Maine responded. When the war was over, many of the ships of the wooden navy entered the coastwise service to face rapidly dwindling trade and mounting costs. Today many of the vessels lie unwanted along the coast, gray weather-beaten hulks, their canvas rotted, their shrouds twisted and cut, their cabins wrecked by souvenir hunters.

If you board the *Hesper* at Wiscasset, you can compare modern sailing freighters with the square-rigged vessels of the story books. By comparison, life for the modern sailor seems easy. The officers' quarters are luxurious. The captain has a built-in bed; steam-heated radiators warm the suite. Most startling, however, are the steam winches that move the cargo by derricks in and out of the hold; they are used also to hoist the sails. Gone is the shout: "All hands aloft!" The steam winch "makes sail," and in so doing does the work of many men. A mere crew of six sailors could handle a large schooner, whereas probably four times the number of men would be needed to handle a clipper ship of equal tonnage. The reduced numbers of the crew helped for a time to compete against steam; and thus the schooner took the place of the square-rigged ship.

From the deck of the *Hesper* or the *Luther Little*, Wiscasset has a changed appearance, something that only a patterned foreground of tarred ropes can give. Once on board and behind the bulwarks, which are too high to look over, it is easy to turn time backwards a few decades. On certain windy days in summer the breeze sings in the rigging as it sends the white clouds scudding overhead. Then the only visible evidence of Wiscasset is the Colonial belfry on the hill. All that is needed at that moment is a crew, making sail to catch the flooding tide.

"God's measurement"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE times of conflicting human opinions and beliefs, when doubt and uncertainty seem to hold sway in human thought, it is well to remember that nothing of eternal reality has been changed or altered, and that all of the good which God established for man in what is called "the beginning," still remains to benefit and bless humanity.

This is true because good is an attribute of God and finds its expression through God's unchanging laws. Good is measureless because God is infinite. Goodness and spirituality are not and never were dependent upon time, place, or circumstance, but are available to everyone, everywhere, whose thought turns to God for guidance and help. It is thus that Christian Scientists are learning of the unlimited and infinite nature of God's creation, of which they as individuals are an integral part.

On page 336 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Allness is the measure of the infinite, and nothing less can express God." It is with joy and gratitude that Christian Scientists are proving that this indivisible allness of God is reflected by His creation, and that this creation, being spiritual, is necessarily boundless and immeasurable. In proportion as one grasps this spiritual fact, he ceases to measure and to limit experience from the standpoint of the so-called human mind, which seemingly has originated for itself an elaborate system of limitations, none of which have the sanction of divine Mind.

To the Christian Scientist, there is neither the beginning nor the end of creation, nor of his own spiritual identity as idea. He knows that the true consciousness of Life includes eternal life, infinite harmony, boundless good, the unlimited possibilities and capabilities existent for man. In this true consciousness there is no limit to "length of days," nor finite duration for man's existence.

Christian Science teaches that good is expressed throughout all God's spiritual creation. It sets forth the plain fact that God has not limited man in his ability to comprehend and to demonstrate the abundance which is his heritage, and which includes unlimited health, strength, and vitality.

Love is constantly unfolding its ideas, and these ideas are constantly expressing Love. There is no time, place, or circumstance wherein God's ideas cease to express their essential nature and character. Because Love is eternal, "having neither beginning of days, nor end of life" (Hebrews 7:3), its ideas are also eternal, and to these ideas there is no time, for "time is no part of eternity" (Science and Health, p. 468). Mrs. Eddy further states (*ibid.*, pp. 598, 599): "Time is a mortal thought, the divisor of which is the solar year. Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years." "God's measurement," as thus expressed, is the only real measurement, and it is effective for man and all creation. This understanding establishes the facts of eternal life for each one, and it therefore displaces the fear of death and the bondage which this fear includes.

Jesus had a clear sense of "God's measurement" when he said (John 17:3), "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Spiritually understood, each unfolding year in individual human experience offers renewed opportunities to prove that spiritual realities never change nor fluctuate, never grow old, and have no elements of decadence or loss.

Fear is the most active procuring agent for discord and disease, and fear of death is the ultimate of all fear. Then, to understand scientifically that there is no death begins to overcome fear and all that it seems to include. Because God's measurement is spiritually and eternally operative, it supersedes all else. There is no other standard by which to measure the infinite good which in its activity nullifies every belief of intelligence, law or power, together with its supposed origin or source in matter, or mortal mind.

The Christian Scientist is striving towards the attainment of that purity of motive, thought, and action wherein he will find each successive year to be a "Soul-filled" year, a year in which each opportunity to be good and to do good has been utilized to the utmost; a year in which it is found that "in Science, divine Love alone governs man" (Art. VIII, Sect. 1, of the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts); a year which has added much joy, peace, happiness, harmony, and real progress because of one's increasing ability to help oneself and others to gain a better understanding of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

"גאָטס מאָס"

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינעס מאניטאר")

אין דיזע ציטשען זון שרייבט מען מעגשליכע מיינונגען און גלויבען, וועו דער צוויפעל און די אונזיכערהיים זעהען אויס צו בעהערשען דעם מענשליכען געדאנק, איז עס גוט צו געדענקען, אז קיין מהויל פון דער אייביגער ווירקליכקיים איז נאך קיין מאל נים געביטען אדער געעגדערט געוואָרען. און אז אלעס גוטס וואָס וואָס נאָס האָס בעשאפען פאר דעם מענשען, איז נאָך אלץ פאר דעם מענשען. כדי צו העלפען און צו בעשיצען איהם.

דאָס איז וואהר ווייל די גוטעס איז אן אייגנשאפט פון נאָס, וואָס ווערט אויסגעדריקט דורך נאָמען בעזיצן, וועלכע קיין מאל עגדערט זיך נים, דערפאר וואָס נאָס איז אונענדליך איז גוטעס אהן א מאָס. די גוטסקייטן זיינען נים, און זיינען קיין מאל נים גיוסטיגקייט זיינען נים, אָדער אויכ אויסגעדריקט צו צייט, אדער אוים. שאפט, נאָר זיינען אימער ברויכבאר צו יעדען אויגענבליק, וואָס פערלאָנט זיך אויף נאָס פאר הילף און ליימונג, און אזוי לערנען זיך אויס די שוודנטנען פון קריסטשען סויענס פון דער אונבעשרענקטער און אונענדליכער אייגנשאפט פון דער וועלט וואָס נאָס האָס בעשאפען, וון וי אזוי זיי. אלס אינדיווידועלען, זויינען פערפאיוינגט מים דיזער וועלט.

אויפין זיוס 336 פון דעם קריסטשען סויענס מעקסבוך, „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מים א שליסעל צו די "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy חיוליגע שריפטען" שרייבט בייקער עדדי אזוי: „די אלגעמיינהיים איז דאָס מאָס פון דעם אונענדליכען, און עפעס וויויי גער פון דער אלגעמיינהיים קען נאָס נים אויסדריקען." דערויבער בעזיצען אויס די שוודנטנען פון קריסטשען סויענס מים פרייד און דאנקבארקיים, אז די וועלט וואָס נאָס האָס בעשאפען שפיגעלט אָס דיזע אונטויל־ בארע אלגעמיינהיים פון נאָס, און אז דיזע וועלט, דער־ פאר וואָס זי איז אין גאנצען גיוסטיג, איז על־פי־כווים אהן א גרענץ און אהן א מאָס. אין דעם מאָס וואָס דער סכנס בעגריפען דיזען גיוסטיגען פאקט, הערט ער אויף צו מעסטען און צו בעשרענקען זויער מעגליכע ערפאהרונגען פון דעם שאנדפונקט פון דעם זאָגענאָ־ מען מענשליכען נקמוסט, וואָס, לוים וי עס ווייזט אוים, האָס בעשאפען פאר זיך אליין א קוסמאָפאָלים סיסטעם פון בעשרענקונגען, נים אויבע פון וועלכע האָבען די הכסכמה פון דעם געטליכען נעמוסט.

צום קריסטשען סויענסיסט איז נימא קיין אנאנג אָדער קיין סוף צו דער וועלט וואָס נאָס האָס בעשאפען, אָדער צו זיין אייגענע אינדיווידואליטעט אלס אידעע. ער וויים אז דאָס וואהרע בעווואוסטזיין פון דעם נאָס־ ליכען לעבען שליסט אויף דעם אייביגען לעבען, אז אונ־ ענדליכע האמאָניע, גוטעס אהן א שיר, און אונבעש־ רענקטע מעגליכקייטען אין אהנליכקייטען, וועלכע שטיי־ הען אנגעבויים פאר דעם מענשען. אין דיזען וואהרען בעווואוסטזיין איז נימא קיין רעכענונג צו „דער צאָהל פון די מענ" פון א מענשענים לעבען.

קריסטשען סויענס לערענט, אז גוטעס וועלכע אויס־ גערדיקט ווערואוים דער נאכצער גיוסטיגער וועלט וואָס נאָס האָס בעשאפען. דער קלארער פאקט וועלכע ארוים־ געבראכט, אז נאָס האָס נים בעשרענקטע דעם מענשענס פעהיגקייטען צו בעגרייפען און צו דעמאָנסטרירען די אינפיניטי וואָס איז זיין ירשה, די אינרעלוס וואָס שליסט איין גוטעס, שאארקייט, און לעבענס־קראפט אהן א שיר.

די געשליכע ליבע עכטווייקלעס כסדר איהרע אידעען, און דיזע אידעען דריקען כסדר אויס די געשליכע ליבע, עס גיפינס זיך נים קיין צויים, אָדער אוים. שאפט, שאאד וואו נאָטס אידעען פערזעקהלען אויסצודרי־ קען זויער וועזענשליכע אויגענשאפט און כאראקטער, דערפאר וואָס די געשליכע ליבע, „וואָס האָס נים קיין אָנהויב און מעג, און נים קיין סוף פון לעבען" עקזיס־ מירט אויף אייביג, (עברים 7:3). עקזיסטירען אויך איהרע אידעען אויף אייביג, און פאר דיזע אידעען עקזיסירט נים קיין ציים, דען „ציים איז נים קיין מהויל פון דער אייביגקיים־ („וויסענשאפט און גזונט, ז. 468). וויייטער איז דעם זעלבען בוך שרייבט מרס. עדדי, (ז. 599. 598): „די ציים איז א שפערבליכער גדאנקע, איהר מויליר איז דאָס וואָס־יאהר. די אייביג־ קיים איז נאָטס מאָס פון זעלף־קרעלטע „נאָטס מאָס." וון מרס. עדדי דריקט עס אוים, איז דאָס אייביגע ווירקליכע מאָס, און עס איז וויכטאָס פאר דעם מענשען און גרינדעט די פאקטען פון דעם אייביגען לעבען פאר יעדען אייניעם, און נעהמט אוועק די מורא פאריין מוידם, און בעזיימיגט די שקלאפערי וואָס אזא מורא פערשפרייט.

יעזוס האָס נעהאלט א קלארען בעגריף פון „נאָטס מאָס" וון ער האָס נעזאָגט (יאהאן 17:3), „און דאָס איז דאָס אייביגע לעבען, או זיי זאָלען דיך קענען, דעם אייניגען וואהרען נאָס, און יעזוס קריסטוס וועמען דו האָסט נעשיקט." וועו מען זאָל עס נעהמען אין א גיוסטיגען אָבגעמאכטע, וועט מען יעהן, או יעדעס יאהר וואָס דער מענש לעבט דורך דאָס אן בעזיטש נעלעגענהיטען אויסצונעזיגען, או די גיוסטי־ גע וויירקליכקייטען קענדערען זיך נים, וואקלען נים, וועדרען קיין מאל נים אלט, און בעזיצען נים קיין שום עלמענט פון שרידערבונג און שפּדען.

די מורא איז דאָס מחעסינכסט און דאָס פרעדיקטיוו־ סטע מיטעל פאר אונאיינשטונג און קראנקהיים, און דער הויפּט שלום פון אלע מוראות איז די מורא פאריין מוידם, דערויבער קענען מיר יעהן, או וועו מיר זאלען עריייכען דעם וויישעאפטליכען בעגריף או עס

Our Irish Bay

WESTPORT was, judged by English standards, a very large parish. It extended about seventeen miles from east to west, and about six miles from north to south. The town of Westport, where my rectory and parish were, stood almost in the middle of the parish. To the east were miles of stony, almost treeless hills. Westwards the parish stretched along the southern shore of Clew Bay and, on the northern shore, along a promontory called Carrowholly. . . .

The morning was hot, with promise of more heat to come. Here, on the Connaught coast, we are little accustomed to heat. We pant and gasp when it comes on us suddenly, cast off all garments which can be reckoned as superfluous, and regard work as entirely impossible until we get back to our normal damp mildness of weather.

A hundred yards from the land lay our boat. She swung from her anchor on the strong current of a flowing tide. She veered, heeled and swooped as each puff of breeze filled her sails. Here beside us, high and dry on the muddy sand, lay our punt, the kind of boat called a dinghy in England. Dusty shoes are kicked off. Hot stockings and socks stripped from hot legs. We seize the dinghy, lift her stern and pull her down, splashing deliciously through tepid shallow waters. She floats at last. We climb on board and pole her out through the deepening water. We reach the boat. The jib is hoisted, moorings dropped, the mainsail boomed out to catch what little wind there is, heat-laden easterly wind. We slip slowly out into the bay, just stemming the flow of the tide.

Our bay is wonderful always; wonderful when the misty winter rain hangs over it like a curtain and the water is grey; wonderful when storms raise short, angry waves, and blow clouds of spray off the surface of it to drench our fields and dim our window-panes with crushed salt; wonderful when the sea fog creeps over it from the remote ocean, insidious, ghostly, terrifying; but most wonderful of all in the blaze of the summer sunshine.

Far out lies Clare Island—"clear, bare, Clare," a poet called it—a purple mountain, a crouching sentinel, guarding us from the Atlantic; guarding, perhaps, from our eyes the vision of the islands of the Blest which surely lie out there somewhere, to be found if we dared sail out far enough. Nearer than Clare is the line of smaller islands, the rocks and the piled dykes of sand and shingle which shut us in. Between them, through tortuous passages, the tide comes to flood our bay. It draws in from the ocean itself. It is perplexed and puzzled among our islands. It pauses in its course, turns backward here, swirls in oily eddies there, rushes like a river down some stony path.—GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM, in "Pleasant Places." (London: Heinemann.)

Plum Blossoms

THIS beauty lingers not for many days.
It buds, and then, as subtly as the dawn,
Comes to its full. A white sweet cloud, it sways
Its few swift hours, then in a night is gone;
But not forever lost. Such loveliness
Lives in the thought, secure from any change,
Touching its utmost zenith, never less:
A pure perfection, mystical and strange.

MARGARET ASHMUN

Flying Song

CLEAVING the air on borrowed wings,
Putting the tumbled clouds to rout,
I pass above the lesser things
That hedge our little lives about—
Roaring, soaring, on I go
Forgetful of the world below.

Over the river and coxcomb hills,
Over the mountains, and valleys over,
Over the meadows of daffodils
Of daisies and of purple clover—
Banking, and flanking the setting sun
I venture on and ever on.

I and my shadow follow the sea
Leaving behind the lacquered west.
Already a star, like a flower-drunk bee
In the garden of night, has come to rest—
Slipping, dipping, as comets play,
I set my course for the Milky Way.

Alone, enveloped by the dark,
High-borne upon the arms of sky,
I rise triumphant, like the lark,
Fledgling of earth, new-learned to fly—
Zooming, booming, faster, faster!
Air is king, but I am master!

VELMA HITCHCOCK

Dawn Chorus

EXPECTANT stillness in the wood;
Hush of awareness.
Dimly the thin gray fingers of the dawn
Stretch sensitively across the dark sky.

Out of the breathlessness
A quick note,
Eager, yet half-doubtingly
Caught back in the bird-throat;
But the spell is broken now
And the wood's afloat
With song.
Did the night seem long, O watchers,
Did the night seem long?

ROSEMARY CELINE COBHAM

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936

Cutting Racing From Politics Sought in R. I.

Legislative Bill Would Bar Interests From Contributions

Jack Files Measure

Giving Funds for Political Uses Would Be Subject to Criminal Prosecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23—Threat—real or imaginary—that promoters of the Narragansett horse racing track in Pawtucket are seeking to enlarge their influence in the Rhode Island divisions of the Republican and Democratic Party have met with a checkmate in the form of a bill proposed to the Legislature. This bill provides that no person or corporation holding a license under the state racing commission may contribute money for political uses.

The measure was introduced by Representative William S. Jack of Pawtucket. It is now pending before the judiciary committee.

Only Curb Proposed

Strangely enough, this legislation appeared to be the only item designed to curb in any way the activities of the racing interests. This, despite the agitation aroused last summer when the City Council of Providence and the Bristol Town Council tried to create sentiment favoring stringent legislative control or abolition of racing.

It was noted today that although track owners have already announced they intend to have as many meetings this year as last, protests have been conspicuously absent. It was length and frequency of meeting days last summer that aroused most opposition.

Explanations for this unconcern on the part of racing promoters for the opposition has been explained by some here as originating in expectations of politicians that substantial contributions to campaign war chests would be forthcoming. It was these rumors, apparently, which prompted Representative Jack to propose his law.

Criminal Offense

"This act," Representative Jack pointed out, "is designed to make it a criminal offense for any person, association or corporation holding a permit under the State Racing Commission to operate horse racing meets to make political contributions to any candidate or to any political committee, and makes it unlawful for any candidate or political committee to accept such contributions.

"It will be very dangerous to permit any corporation, or any officer of such corporation, conducting horse racing meets and having at their disposal vast sums of money, to control political affairs in this State.

"The temptation is great for those engaged in horse racing activities to attempt to control elections and the activities of persons holding public office by the use of money, either to acquire political power or put themselves in the position where they can prevent the passage of legislation which they consider detrimental to horse racing interests.

Free From Influences

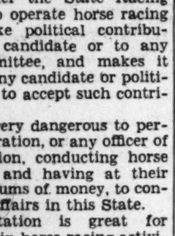
"It is highly important that elections in Rhode Island be kept free from those influences which, if not curbed, may result in conditions detrimental to the general public."

Pressed for specific information concerning circumstances that led him to propose the law, Representative Jack demurred, explaining that "there are certain things involved that I do not care to discuss at the present time."

Representative Jack lives within two miles of the Pawtucket track. He is the youngest legislator in point of service in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He was elected last summer in the special election that gained nationwide attention because a Republican, Charles R. Risk, was elected to Congress. It was considered one of the first political setbacks delivered at the New Deal.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, followed by cloudy; not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 40's; light showers late tonight and Tuesday, with slowly rising temperature; moderate westerly winds, shifting to southerly.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by occasional light showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Fair, slightly colder in east and north portion tonight; Tuesday cloudy, probably occasional light rain.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by light rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest shifting to southeast or south winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; occasional light showers Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	45	Minneapolis	38	46
Bermuda	62	66	New Orleans	66	76
Chicago	52	54	New York	44	52
Denver	22	50	Norfolk	52	64
Helena	12	28	Philadelphia	44	58
Jacksonville	58	76	St. Louis	54	66
Kansas City	62	74	San Francisco	46	58
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	46	60
Miami	70	72			

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., March 23.
B—Maximum, March 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:26 p. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Tuesday, 11:57 a. m.; height, 11 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Mechanics Hall Abloom as Big Spring Flower Show Opens

Boston News Today:

Flower Show Opens in Mechanics Building
Flood Loan Procedure Outlined by State
Two Ships Rescued Off Boston by Coast Guard
Garment Strike Near End, Agreements Signed
Goodwin Threatens Suit if Noise Bill Is Enacted

Flowers:

Horticultural Show Opens in Mechanics Hall

Boston's prologue to summer, the annual spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, opened this afternoon at Mechanics Hall. It will run all this week. As waiting crowds were admitted to the hall, glowing with blooms of every shade, exclamations that "this is the best show ever" reassured anxious gardeners that a year's preparation of exhibits was not in vain.

The show offers exhibits that should please all. The specialist may find inspiration in one of several rock gardens; the admirer of the formal garden will find his interest centered in the magnificent Dutch bulb garden which fills the main hall; while the lovers of old country gardens will likely enough be tempted to spend a whole hour at the exhibit of the Massachusetts Federation of Garden Clubs.

Most remarkable of this year's show is the huge tulip garden of Mrs. Frederick F. Brewster of New York. According to officials this is the largest flower show exhibit ever staged in either Boston or New York. Rectangular, offset by strips of rich lawn and enphasized by a central pool, the garden has 4000 bulbs of 15 varieties. All the plants were brought to Boston from Mrs. Brewster's estate at West Pelham. A mill stream flooded the road to the estate, however, and 10 gardeners were obliged to carry the 4000 plants over a foot bridge, one by one, to reach the city in time for the show.

Orchid lovers will find the yearly splendid exhibit on the stage of the main hall. While at the other end are two natural gardens,—so natural that they appear to have been lifted bodily from some wooden glen and transplanted for all Boston to enjoy.

Then too there are acacias, azaleas, narcissus, rhododendrons; a bee and herb garden, thatched garden cottages, four "budget" gardens, a formal garden with a dove cote and three doves, a large state forestry exhibit, hundreds of cut flowers. . . . Summer's prologue in indeed in Boston this week.

Strike:

Garment Workers' Controversy Nearing End

Complete settlement of the month-old strike of 5000 garment workers appeared near today. The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation announced that two-year working agreements were signed by the Massachusetts Dress Manufacturers Association. A 40-hour week, minimum wage of $13 with extra for overtime are provided to end sweatshop conditions prevalent in the city since the end of NRA.

The agreements however nullified one important demand which the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has sought—manufacturers' recognition of the union, or the closed shop. Under a court stipulation drawn up last Friday with the cotton garment manufacturers, every condition sought by the union was granted by the manufacturers, except union recognition. Therefore, it was explained by a union official, workers who have complaints must go to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, who will enforce the court's ruling for the two-year duration of the agreements.

Of 5000 workers who went on strike a month ago, about 1200 were still out today. Picketing, the union said, will be carried on against the Marcus, Philmore, and Frank & Warshauer companies of Boston and the Majestic Dress Co. of Waltham.

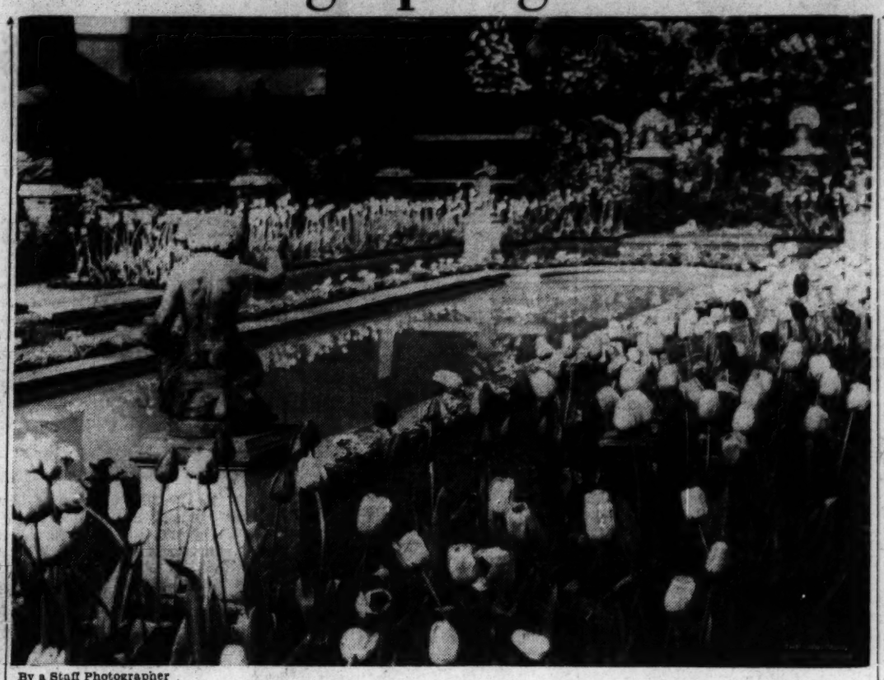
Goodwin:

He Plans to Test Boston's Anti-Tooting Law

If Mayor Mansfield signs the proposed city ordinance prohibiting horn-blowing on Boston's streets after 11 p. m., the new law will immediately be given a State Supreme Court test, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today. Mr. Goodwin said that the proposed legislation was comparable to a law forbidding smoke to come out of automobile mufflers.

Chief objection to the horn-blowing rule on the part of the Registrar is his claim that no city official has the power to enact this type of legislation, that it is solely under the jurisdiction of the State Registrar.

Mayor Mansfield, in the meantime, was expected to sign the ban on nocturnal tooting either this afternoon or tomorrow. Mr. Goodwin did not state what the nature of the "test case" would be but promised that it would come within a few hours after Mr. Mansfield had set his signature to the act.



By a Staff Photographer

Dutch Bulb Garden at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Annual Spring Flower Show

Boston Map:

East Boston Portion Is Nearing Completion

Engineers today neared completion of the East Boston portion of the new Boston map. This map, most ambitious cartography project ever undertaken in Boston, now employs 600 technically trained men and within the year will employ 1200. The pay roll is now $8000 a week. The project will require four years to complete, it is estimated.

Need for a complete, accurate map of Boston, clearly showing surveyed boundaries of streets and locations of buildings, has long been felt, according to members of the Boston City Planning Board. When the Federal Government began consideration of projects to absorb the unemployed, the planning board advanced the suggestion for a map. They explained its need and pointed out that it would save various departments much time and money in making separate surveys for every job of repairing or alteration undertaken.

Arguments of the planning board plavailed and some $935,000 was earmarked for the project. Of this sum, the city of Boston will pay, directly, $40,000.

The map will, besides definitely locating streets, indicate exact locations of buildings, detail their area, height, cubic capacity, and floor area.

The project is under the supervision of John T. Malley, chief engineer of the planning board. Headquarters are located at 245 State Street. Most of the work is now being done in the field, but inside drafting will be augmented when trained men become available.

Boston has never had an official map, the planning board pointed out today. In 1881 the old Board of Survey undertook a somewhat similar project but completed less than a third of it before its $1,000,000 fund was exhausted.

Banks:

Emergency Flood Aid Legislation Is Proposed

Bank Commissioner Henry Pierce announced today that he had drawn up emergency bank regulations which Governor Curley was expected to present to the Legislature this afternoon. Limited to six months, the temporary bank acts will go into effect immediately they have been passed and signed by the Governor.

Following are their provisions:

1. Notwithstanding the present provisions of the law, any savings banks, co-operative banks, trust companies, credit unions, banking companies or insurance companies, with the approval of such officials as may be necessary, may assist any of its mortgagors or borrowers whose property has suffered flood damage, by advancing to any of its mortgagors for repairing or rehabilitating the property mortgaged sums not exceeding $200 in the case of each borrower for the purpose of alleviating distress or suffering.

This would temporarily supersede the present law, under which savings banks may loan up to 60 per cent and co-operative banks to 80 per cent of valuation.

2. Mutual Savings Co-operative Fund, Inc., the Co-operative Central Bank and the Central Credit Union Fund may assist member banks by providing funds to meet requirements in order to comply with the law.

3. Banking institutions and insurance companies with the approval of their officers may contribute to funds to help flood victims if such funds are approved by the bank commissioner or the insurance commissioner.

Rescues:

Two Disabled Ships Send Out Calls for Help

Two boats rolled on the North Atlantic off Boston and required assistance.

One was the Dutch freighter Bilderdyk. Her rudder was lost yesterday and her master radioed for aid. A ship was en route from Halifax, Coast Guard headquarters in Boston reported.

The other vessel was the Boston fish trawler Breeze. Her propeller gone, the Breeze was in tow of the Coast Guard patrol boat Faunce. The ship was returning from the Nova Scotia fishing banks yesterday when she lost her propeller.

After battling through heavy seas for 12 hours, the Faunce took her in tow about 130 miles east of Boston. She was expected to arrive at Fish Pier this afternoon.

Scituate:

Harbor Project Reopened in Washington

Scituate harbor has long been considered an ideal possible refuge for tows, yachts and other craft overtaken by storms between the Cape Cod Canal and Boston. United States Army engineers, however, refused to confirm the project because the benefit would not, in their opinion, balance the cost.

According to Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the House Rivers and Harbors Committee in Washington has overruled the engineers' report and hearings on the project have been reopened.

Following the dismissal of the long-sought improvement, Mr. Davis issued a vigorous protest which culminated in the Washington hearing. In reopening the case, the Rivers and Harbors Committee is making an exception to its rule barring reviews of cases inside one year.

Race Track:

Plea to Reorganize Agawam Under Advisement

Federal Judge George C. Sweeney took under advisement today the petition of Anderson T. Herd of Washington to reorganize the Agawam horse racing track near Springfield. The track operators filed for reorganization last winter. Mr. Hert said he would put in $50,000 in cash and issue $150,000 in certificates.

State Troops Taking Over Flood Relief In Bay State

Curley in Full Charge of Rehabilitation Work as Waters Recede

N. E. Damage Set At $250,000,000

Red Cross and Other Agencies Rushing Food and Clothing to Homeless

BULLETINS

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Dr. Stanley H. Osborne, State Health Commissioner, announced today that more than 3000 buildings, mostly dwellings, had been vacated in the 32 flood-stricken Connecticut towns.

LAWRENCE, Mass., (AP) — American Woolen Company officials, operators of the Wood Mill, one of the world's largest worsted plants, announced today the mill would resume operations, in part, toworrow. The mill employs about 10,000 workers.

With Governor Curley setting in motion the wheels of wartime machinery of the National Guard to handle Massachusetts human problems in the aftermath of the flood, the other New England states likewise turned to reclamation and rehabilitation work today as swollen streams approximated normal levels in the runoff to the sea.

Governor Curley is presiding this afternoon at a meeting of all relief agencies of the Commonwealth in Gardner Auditorium, where he will outline the working details of his plan and also of emergency banking regulations to assist flood victims in borrowing sums up to $200 which he expects to present to the Legislature before evening.

Various Interests

Present at the meeting were the members of the special relief board, appointed by the Governor to handle the $750,000 relief appropriation voted by the Legislature last week—Adjutant General Rose, Commissioner of Public Safety Kirk, Health Commissioner Chadwick and Public Welfare Commissioner McCarthy.

Before entering the conference the Governor told the press that he wanted the public to fully appreciate the extent of "this catastrophe" and that in the agricultural area there was little likelihood of raising crops. He asked that all in a position to do so support the Red Cross; in fact, urged that the state quota of $185,000 and Boston's quota of $75,000 be oversubscribed, as the need is pressing.

While 500 persons occupied the auditorium to hear the Governor's presentation, corridors of the State House were jammed with men seeking employment on reconstruction jobs.

It was a day of anticipated spending of funds. The Governor cited the estimate of Worcester officials that that city's needs would total more than $3,000,000 as an indication that his demand for an $8,000,000 bond issue was no extravagant estimate on reconstruction throughout the State.

Politically, the reconstruction program appears in no danger of being rushed through. Democrats are clamoring for speedy action and the Republicans are urging time to study actual needs. Four subcommittees on this phase of future expenditures started out this afternoon for a survey of estimates in the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys and the valley of the Blackstone River, and the fourth subcommittee is on its way to Washington to determine the exact status of the tie-in of federal and states agencies in the field.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire telegraphed Governor Curley that he would co-operate in plans for flood control.

The Governor's statement that clothes were needed brought a contradiction from A. C. Ratshesky, Red Cross official, who said the organization did not want clothing now but needed money. The Governor insisted that clothing was needed in the field.

The Governor contributed one month's salary, $833, to the relief fund.

Flood Damages

New England state executives bent all efforts on approximating flood damages in order that appeals to Washington for public monies might receive consideration. Over the week end they drew up plans for the gigantic task of restoring thousands of workers not only to their homes, but to their jobs. Into the distorted picture of abnormal living conditions was projected plans for reservoirs to the north which would prevent the recurrence of New England's $250,000,000 disaster.

Overnight, Governor Curley, following swift air and land surveys of stricken areas along the Connecticut and the Merrimack, placed the Massachusetts National Guard, under Adjt. Gen. William I. Rose, in charge of all flood relief work. This move, Governor Curley said, was "to avoid duplications and plan for the highest degree of preparedness." Ralph W. Robart, director of the division of the necessaries of life, given emergency authority to control food and fuel, reported today that he had not been notified of instances of profiteering in stricken areas.

Mr. Robart said that he anticipated attempts might be made to "chisel" and that he had instructed

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Technology Elective Studies Shifted to Last Years of Course

Revision of the curriculum of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, including simplification of courses and improvement in methods of presentation, is announced by Prof. Charles E. Fuller, chairman of the faculty. The changes, which become effective next autumn, were adopted after an exhaustive study of several years by faculty committees. The new plan provides for unification of subject matter and closer contact between members of the faculty and students.

Under the revision, the faculty has adhered to the plan, inaugurated by the institute in its early days, to offer its students a wide choice of courses in the various branches of pure and applied science and engineering. It is considered important that students have the opportunity to choose a course that stimulates their interests and provides an incentive for effort. Under an elective system, few undergraduates have sufficient background or experience to enable them to choose a curriculum in any given field with proper sequence and co-ordination of studies. This problem has been met by arranging courses in a number of fields and by allowing several options.

First Year Prescribed

Except in the department of architecture, the course of studies for the first year, which includes mathematics, physics, English and history, is the same for all students.

The sophomore year for all departments carries forward the fundamental courses undertaken in the first year, differentiated by one or two introductory professional studies. The greatest difference is in the departments which require an extension of the fundamental course in chemistry throughout the sophomore year and the departments in which little if any chemistry is required beyond the freshmen year.

If a student feels at the end of the freshman year that he did not make the most satisfactory choice of a course he may, at the end of his sophomore year, change from one course to another within his elected group. This change may be accomplished by taking during the summer the sophomore and junior years the introductory work he has missed. Thus the choice of the course elected by a student to fulfill the requirements for his degree is not necessarily final until the end of the sophomore year.

Junior and Senior

In the junior and senior years stress is again laid on fundamentals. The objective in the selection of studies in each branch of engineering and science is to provide a thorough training in basic principles, with limited specialization in any field. In meeting this objective, the branches of study to be undertaken by a student at any one time have been limited to a number small enough to enable him to acquire thorough training in each branch.

Under the revision students will devote more time to study and less to formal class work, a change which is expected to encourage consideration of problems under conditions approximating those in professional work. More time is allotted to conferences between students and the teaching staff; for contacts established by discussion of current matters in engineering and scientific research are considered a valuable factor. It is hoped that greater individual responsibility and closer relationships with the faculty will help students to meet problems of adjustment that occur in transition from college to a profession.

A portion of the curriculum for each department has been allocated to nonprofessional studies, partially elective, in the fields of English and history, economics and social science, philosophy, literature, language and the fine arts.

Studies in the freshman and sophomore years include courses in military science. In the junior and senior years advanced R. O. T. C. optional courses are offered to students who are citizens of the United States.

McCormack Objects To Trinidad-Boston Rates on Cargoes

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack yesterday denounced the action of the American South African Line, Inc., in assessing higher rates to Boston on shipments of cocoa beans from Trinidad than are charged for shipments to New York.

Mr. McCormack, who for many months has protested rates established by various shipping conferences which he claims discriminate against Boston, asked Postmaster General Farley to supply a report on amounts paid the American South African Line during the last five years under terms of its ocean mail contract. He also asked Secretary Roper for a list of sums advanced the line as construction loans.

At the same time, he asked Secretary Roper, in a letter, to withhold approval of the line's recent application for a loan for construction of a new combination passenger-freight vessel for the South African trade route.

Mr. McCormack, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, intimated that unless practices which he considers discriminatory to Boston are stopped immediately, he would oppose payment of any further sums to the line under ocean mail contracts, as well as opposing the construction loan.

Former Maine ERA Official Is Convicted On Bribery Charges

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 23 (AP)—George W. Martin, former supply officer of the Maine ERA, was convicted today by a Kennebec County jury on bribery charges. Justice William H. Fisher immediately sentenced him to eight months in jail.

He was released in $1000 bail pending decision by the Supreme Court on exceptions taken by his counsel.

Mr. Martin was one of 18 persons indicted in Kennebec County. His trial opened last Monday.

One of six bribery counts returned against him was ruled out by Presiding Justice William H. Fisher. He instructed the jury to acquit Mr Martin of a charge of receiving $700. No evidence was shown to substantiate it, the court said.

Each of the other five counts involved $100 bribery charges. The court said, in his instructions, the case "simmered down" to the question whether Mr Martin was a public official or a person entrusted with public duty. Should the jury find he was not, a verdict of acquittal should be returned, the court ruled.

Ducks Winter on Cimarron

Fifty thousand ducks wintered this year on the Cimarron River near Great Bend, Kan.

Boston Warned of Tax Boost If Economy Plea Is Ignored

"Boston faces a suicidal tax rate of $43.30 for 1936 unless the city cuts costs or resorts again to huge borrowing," the Municipal Research Bureau warned today in a trenchant report filed simultaneously with the Legislature, Mayor, City Council, school committee, and county officials. The bureau submitted a far-reaching program to rehabilitate Boston's finances, stressing 19 points of feasible economy and reform.

Boston's outlook this year is critical, says the bureau, "and may become even worse, dependent on the reduction of federal aid. If the tax rate is to remain at $37"—the practically record-high level of 1935—"the city must borrow or retrench to the extent of about $10,000,000.

Compromise Dangerous

"To compromise with the situation by lavish borrowing for the fourth successive year is dangerous," the report declares. The Research Bureau therefore outlines "a plan to retrench by $5,000,000 this year, and to eliminate the remaining $5,000,000 during the next two years. Thus the city would be placed on a 'pay-as-you-go' basis by 1938."

To accomplish the necessary savings this year, the bureau says that the tentative school budget now being considered by the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance "should be reduced to $16,000,000, or about $1,000,000 below last year's expenditures and $2,200,000 below the proposed school budget for 1936. Responsibility for the remainder of the retrenchment should be accepted by the Mayor and Council," the Research Bureau holds. "This would involve a city maintenance budget for 1936 which is $2,800,000 below that for last year."

Follows Mayor's Announcement

The reduction of welfare loans, the Bureau points out, is in accord with Mayor Mansfield's announcement made two months ago, in his annual message to the City Council, that 1936 borrowing for current expenses would be limited to $5,000,000.

Leading up to the present critical situation, the Research Bureau declares that "during 1935, for the fifth time in the six years of depression, Boston endured the highest adjusted tax rate of any American city over 500,000 in population." Heavy tax delinquency gives convincing proof, the Bureau says, "of the extreme difficulty with which local real estate is meeting the increased tax burden." Whereas Boston used to make prompt collection of nearly 90 per cent of its annual tax levy, only 70 per cent of the 1934 levy was collected by the end of the year. Though the rate for 1935 showed a slight improvement, still the delinquency last year was much worse than in 1932, generally regarded as the hardest year of the depression.

"Cash Deficit" Grows

Meanwhile, a "cash deficit" has accumulated through the last five years to an estimated total of $20,730,000 on Dec. 31, 1935. In 1931, when such a deficit first arose, it represented only 19 per cent of the amount owed to the city in uncollected taxes. Now the cash deficit equals 90.5 per cent of the uncollected tax bills. Moreover, tax titles, whose redemption used to be a means of improving the city's cash position, now are no longer available for this purpose, since they have been pledged as security for special tax title loans to pay current expenses.

As a natural consequence, the bureau goes on to say, Boston's floating debt has mounted ever higher and higher. "Prior to 1932, the city finished each year with no temporary loans outstanding. Since that time the city has found it necessary to postpone the payment of an increasing amount of temporary loans until the year following the use of the proceeds." The floating debt, which was $8,000,000 in 1932, rose to $21,500,000 in 1935.

Total Net Debt Grows

Boston's total net debt of all types, the bureau's tables show, rose from $137,113,000 in 1930 to $217,643,000 in 1935. Much of this increase is for bond issues of a type wholly or partially self-supporting, but the Research Bureau declares that in view of decreasing assessed valuations, unbalanced budgets and other adverse factors, "the $80,000,000 increase in Boston's debt for all purposes in five years is extremely serious."

While assessed valuations declined $159,000,000 during the 11-year period from 1924 through 1935, Boston's total cost of government rose $25,000,000 or 44 per cent. Higher welfare and relief expenses (up about $11,000,000) account for less than half of this advance, while other city maintenance costs increased more than $4,000,000, and school maintenance by a nearly equal amount. City debt requirements have almost doubled, pension allotments are greater, the new Sumner Tunnel shows a heavy loss, and since 1932 the Elevated has operated at a big deficit.

Facing this "extremely serious situation," the Research Bureau argues that retrenchment in the schools is not only necessary but entirely possible in view of all the facts. Boston's total school membership has declined by 2968 pupils since 1933, the bureau points out.

"Within this total enrollment elementary school membership has steadily declined by a total of 8505 pupils over the past nine years," says the report, which also declares that all available evidence indicates a marked further decline in the next few years.

Bureau figures show that between 1915 and 1935 the decline in teacher load (number of pupils per teacher) has been 16 per cent in Teachers College, 17 per cent in high and Latin schools, 11 per cent in the grades, and 30 per cent in kindergartens—the last two being now the lowest in many years. As an immediate step toward increasing the teacher load, a no-hiring policy and the emilination of many temporary teachers are urged.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Orenas. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Clark Gable, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy in "Wife Versus Secretary." Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also "Follies of 1936" (latest Our Gang Comedy) and other shorts.

METROPOLITAN—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Sylvia Sidney, Fred McMurray and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 3:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:15. Stage: Paul Lukas; also musical revue, "Spices of 1936."

TREMONT—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Devil Dogs of the Air." 9:14 a. m., 12:30, 3:44, 6:30, 10:13. Also "The Gay Bride." 10:56 a. m., 2:09, 5:23, 8:58.

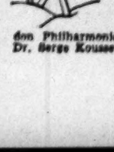
MODERN—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also first Boston showing of "It Had to Happen." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

BOSTON — Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie in "Love on a Bet." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45. Stage: "Folies Comiques de Paris."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Melody Lingers On." 2:00, 5, 8. Also "Professional Soldier," with Victor McLaglen and Freddie Bartholomew, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

MEMORIAL, — "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also a technicolor cartoon, "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg."

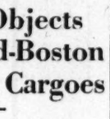
EXETER—Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 2:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Your Uncle Dudley," with Edward Everett Horton. 3:30, 5:10, 8.



FINE ARTS—"Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Riml, and Hella Hartwich. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Between 12:45 and 1:30 an added attraction is Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

UPTOWN—"Lady Consents." 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:10. Also "7 Keys to Baldpate." 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Fenway: 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:02. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also Gladys Swarthout and Jan Kiepura in "Give Us This Night." Fenway: 2:30, 5:40, 8:44. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Toonerville Trolley," "Regular Kids," "Voice of Experience," "Shanghai Mickey," "Musical Memories," "Manhattan Monkey Business," with Charlie Chase, and latest newsreels.

UNIVERSITY—Paul Muni and "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 3:05, 6:30, 9:40. "The Lady Consents," with Ann Harding, 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "March of Time." 3:45, 6:05, 9:20.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Tannhäuser," with Lotte Lehmann, Karin Branzell, Lauritz Melchior, Lawrence Tibbett and Emanuel List, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Artur Bodansky, conductor. 8.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY (29 Exeter Street) —Concert by the Boston University Orchestra, assisted by Margaret Starr McLain, Raymond Havens, Raymond C. Robinson and Frederic Tillotson. 8:15.

Other Events

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Seventh in a series of lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, member of the Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

WINTHROP WPA DRAMATICS—Yiddish Civic Art Theater in "Sacrifice of Isaac," with music conducted by Charles Rosen. Hebrew Community Centre, Pearl and Shirley Streets. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"How Can We Stay Out of War?" by Thomas R. Cunningham, with instrumental trio. Dorchester House, 7 Gordon Place. 8.

Radio Programs On Page 11

BACK BAY WPA LECTURE—"The Teacher's Oath and Freedom," by Prof. James H. Sheldon of Boston University. Vialle Room, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT — Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9 a. m.

BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Instrumental trio. Boston School Committee, Room 38, 15 Beacon Street. 9:30 a. m.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT — Choral group, O. Roberts Lunger, conductor. North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street. 2.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Christian Symbolism" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Address on "Advertising's Family Album," by Miss Dorothy Dignam of Philadelphia. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Illustrated lecture on "Old English Embroideries," by A. J. B. Wace. 264 Boylston Street. 11.

STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Fourth district conservation and garden conference. Dorchester Woman's Club, Codman Square. 10.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow." Lewis Intermediate School, Walnut Avenue and Dale Street 2.

HOTEL TOURAINE (Ruby Room)—Regular meeting of the Kiwanis Klarion. Talk by Elliot W. Boardman, Manager Industrial Statistics Division Federal Reserve Bank. Subject: "Why the Townsend Plan Is Unworkable." 12:15 noon.

BROWN CLUB—Lecture on "Faculty Advice to Freshmen: An Aspect of the New Curriculum," by Dr. Robert W. Kenny of Brown University. Boston Chamber of Commerce. 12:30.

EAST BOSTON WPA LECTURE — "Current Events," by William A. Keen, with music and vaudeville. Marginal Street Social Center, Marginal Street. 10:30.

Flood Relief Action Holds Spotlight on Beacon Hill

The Legislative Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Governor Curley's speedy action in seeking legislative approval of an $8,000,000 bond issue to repair damage done by the disastrous floods was the most important feature of the past legislative week. After an all-night session the Legislature refused to pass the bond issue much to the Governor's disgust but it did pass legislation providing for expenditure of $750,000 for immediate relief of flood victims.

The General Court during the same week threw out proposals providing for election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission by the voters and voted "no" on a measure to repeal compulsory automobile liability insurance.

The Governor

Flood Relief Bond Issue

Action: Sent a special message to the Legislature seeking an $8,000,000 bond issue for repair of flood damage and for relief of flood victims

Significance: Delay on the bond issue program drew the Governor's wrath, although he signed the adopted legislation providing for $750,000 to provide immediate relief for flood victims.

The Senate

Child Labor Amendment

Action: Concurred with the House in accepting an adverse committee report on a proposal to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Significance: The Legislature bowed again to the will of Cardinal O'Connell and the reactionary Republicans who were lined against ratification.

Flood Relief Committee

Action: Adopted, with the House, an order establishing a special committee to assist in flood relief programs.

Significance: Both parties want to take credit for aiding in flood relief.

Speed Governors on Autos

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill requiring installation of speed governors on motor cars.

Significance: The Senate was not convinced that the legislation was wise at this time.

Poll Tax Exemptions

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill exempting persons 70 years or over from paying a poll tax.

Significance: The Legislature looked upon the measure as both relief and reward.

Liquor to Minors

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill providing severer penalties for serving liquor to minors.

Significance: Legislators were convinced stricter penalties would eliminate the violations now considered prevalent.

Relief Preferment for Citizens

Action: Adopted, with the House, resolutions asking Congress to enact legislation providing preference be given to citizens of the United States on unemployment relief projects.

Significance: This action came upon the heels of arguments that aliens are employed on relief projects.

Mandatory Minimum Wages

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill providing that minimum wage decrees shall be mandatory after five months.

Significance: These decrees which set minimum wages in various industries up to now have become mandatory after nine months. The waiting period allows the industry to adjust its business to the higher wage schedule.

Boston Mayoralty Tenure

Action: Accepted, with the House, a bill providing for a special election for the Mayor of Boston and for the terminating of his term.

Significance: Since Mayor Mansfield's election, Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., has sought to force him out of office because of political differences.

Election of Utility Commissioners

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse reports on bill providing for the election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission by the voters.

Significance: The backers of the Legislature figured the commissioners would be more subservient to the wishes of the public in regard to gas and electric rates if they had to face the voters every few years. The opponents considered the proposal ridiculous.

Women's 6 O'clock Law

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, legislation allowing the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries to extend suspension of the 6 o'clock law until June, 1937, in regard to employment of women in the textile industry.

Significance: Before the NRA, Massachusetts passed a law forbidding employment of women in textile plants after 6 p. m. During the NRA's existence the law was suspended so that two shifts could be operating. The suspension has been continued since to place Massachusetts mills on a fair competitive basis with those in the South.

Ware-Swift River Investigation

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill appointing a special commission to investigate the Ware-Swift River project.

Significance: There have been charges of huge land speculation profits in connection with this $65,000,000 water supply project. Despite the charges, the Legislature has for two years hesitated to investigate the project.

Guest Rider Responsibility

Action: Accepted with the House, an adverse report on a bill to abolish all liability on the part of a motorcar owner for injuries to "guests" in a automobile accident.

Significance: The Legislature felt this was too great a step and that the "guest" should have the right to collect for damages caused through negligence on the part of the driver!

Tobacco Tax

Action: Accepted with the House, an adverse report on Governor Curley's proposal for a 2-cent tax on tobacco products.

Significance: This was one of the Governor's tax proposals to balance the budget. He did not even have the support of Democrats on this measure.

Guest Clause Repeal

Action: Accepted, with the House, a bill to repeal the 1935 law which eliminated the "guest clause" from the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Significance: The backers claimed this protection should never have been eliminated from the insurance law and that it was put over on the ground that insurance rates would be dropped.

The House

Married Women's Employment

Action: Killed a bill restricting employment of married women in civil service to those whose husbands earn less than $2000.

Significance: The backers believed the jobs should be opened to more single women.

Election Day Liquor Sales

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to allow certain hotels to sell liquor on election days.

Significance: The drys considered this bill an attack on the liquor law.

Auto Insurance Repeal

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to repeal the compulsory automobile liability insurance law.

Significance: Despite its shortcomings the compulsory insurance law is considered worthwhile.

Unicameral Legislature

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on Governor Curley's annual address proposal for a unicameral legislature and a reduced membership.

Significance: The House did not take kindly to the unicameral proposal.

Passes Printed By Candle Light

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., March 23

THE Hartford Times staff pumped away at a little old-fashioned hand press over the week end to print 10,000 passes for the police department.

It was voluntary effort carried out in the dim, flickering light of candles and kerosene and gasoline lamps.

The press was obtained from the Hartford State Trade School.

The passes were sent to the chief of police, Garret J. Farrell, for his signature.

Labor Leader Gets New Job

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (AP)—Paul Scharrenberg, veteran labor official, assumed the duties of legislative representative for the International Seamen's Union today, after his resignation as secretary of the California Federation of Labor. Acceptance of the new office follows a year of turmoil in the ranks of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, from which Mr. Scharrenberg was ousted as secretary by the members.

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State Troops Taking Charge Of Relief Work in Bay State

(Continued from Page 9)

his deputies in the field to report any attempt to jump prices. He said it had not become necessary to set prices or control the distribution of goods.

Civilian Aid

Difficulties continue in the co-ordination of civilian aid for the flood victims. Pleas were made hourly on the radio yesterday, asking that clothing be sent to police stations, or the stations called for collections to be made. The Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, however, today, repeated its public instruction of last week that only contributions of money be sent.

The Red Cross publicity office requests the public not to send supplies at the present time. What material has been received "is being stored and is awaiting a call for its use."

"An appeal for supplies has not come yet," said Mr. Wright, liason for the Boston press. "We are concentrating upon raising the necessary fund ($75,000)."

Churches of the metropolitan district and in the suburbs saw town halls and other central depots stacked high today with food and clothing in a spontaneous response to requests made at services yesterday.

WPA Chief Announces That All Administrative Decisions Rest With Him

Paul Edwards, state WPA administrator, announced that he was doing all in his power to co-operate with state and city officials and with private relief agencies but added, significantly: "The administrative decisions rest right here." This was interpreted as a warning to Governor Curley not to trespass on the federal territory.

Mr. Edwards has asked Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, to double the state quota which would make a total of 240,000 on the WPA pay rolls. Waiting impatiently for a reply from Mr. Hopkins, the local administrator declared that in any case, he did not intend to drop the 8500 WPA workers whom he has been ordered to discharge by April 1.

He has also asked for from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 from Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Edwards did not discuss the $40,000,000 which the federal administrator is already reported to have promised to Governor Curley.

Mr. Edwards announced that 40 truckloads of food and one airplane carrying WPA pay checks had left Boston for Springfield this morning. He announced that food is being sent to Red Cross and other agencies and that Lester Herzog, New York WPA administrator, had informed him by telephone that if more were needed it would be readily shipped from New York.

Mr. Edwards concluded his press conference by announcing that it was up to state and private agencies to make surveys and discover where help was needed, but that when this was done, the WPA was fully prepared to send men to any part of the State to do the necessary work.

New England States Sum Up Situation and Prepare For Rehabilitation Work

From correspondents of the Associated Press the following summary of the flood situation was compiled:

Massachusetts — In Lowell, sections of the city remainded under water and the National Guard patrolled the streets. The Merrimack has dropped steadily in the past 24 hours. In Lawrence, Health Commissioner Burke said sanitary conditions were "serious but not dangerous." The streets are still full of debris. In Haverhill, real estate operators estimated the flood damage at $3,000,000. The waterfront is still inundated. Partial lighting has been restored.

In Northampton, Mayor Charles L. Dunn described conditions as "decidedly bad." He asked for 100 additional guardsmen for duty on the sanitation system. Communication and lighting partially restored. In Springfield, the north end of the city was under quarantine. West Springfield and Agawam are a sea of mud with the Connecticut dropping back to normal.

Connecticut — Sodden Hartford, still under a 9 p. m. curfew law, saw electricity partially restored last night as flood pumps got under way. The homeless, being cared for by relief agencies in nine Connecticut areas, now number 8000, according to official totals. More than 1000 guardsmen patrol the five mile area where flood damage is estimated at $25,000,000. The Connecticut has subsided from its 37.5 foot level. At Middletown, successor to the crest which swept Hartford, the river registered a drop of 16 inches in 24 hours. Two hundred homeless children are housed in Weslyan University. Concern felt by engineers for the 1200 foot highway bridge menaced by a mountainous pile of flood debris was relieved as the flood peak passed. Power companies hope to restore electricity today. Towns below Middletown are small and their damage by comparison with upstream communities was not great.

Maine — The Saco River swept away half a dozen bridges and compelled 1000 persons to leave their homes on the expected rise last night. Estimates place practically the entire population of the area, 19,000 in Biddeford and 7000 in Saco, as dependent upon work in the now-closed mills in these localities. Gov. Louis J. Brann is in Washington to urge funds be granted for highway and bridge reconstruction in a flood loss which he places at $25,000,000. Trucks from Sanford carried drinking water to Biddeford. At Lewiston the main bridge across the Androscoggin was closed. The Bath Iron Works postponed launching the destroyer Dayton because of flood conditions.

New Hampshire—Surveying the flood damage at Manchester, Gov. H. Styles Bridges and Mayor Demase Caron found the plant of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company badly damaged, rehabilitation and employment a serious problem. West Manchester is without gas. The National Guard is still on patrol duty in Concord, under instruction to be alert to possible looting. At Nashua, two highways are open for the first time since Friday. Health authorities have set up clinics.

Vermont—Flood conditions had definitely improved at White River Junction, with only a few houses under water. The power dam at Wilder was declared out of danger for the first time in a week. Highways were open out of Vernon and gangs worked there and at Hinsdale to clear away silt and debris. Burlington was concerned over the possibility of ice from Lake Champlain sweeping into the city. The lake is eight and a half feet above low water level.

Gov. Charles M. Smith said the flood damage in Vermont was "no where near as bad as in 1927." Only a few families were homeless in the State.

Rhode Island—Least affected by the flood, this State has almost regained normal conditions.

Four Bay State Bridges Over Connecticut River Open; Highways Listed

Four of the 12 bridges over the Connecticut between the Vermont and Connecticut lines were open today, according to Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan. These were: French King Bridge, Route 2; the suspension bridge at Turners Falls (for light traffic); the Williamansett Bridge on Route 116; the North End Bridge at Springfield (subject to military permission).

Roads still closed because of flood condition are:

Great Barrington to Sheffield.

Greenfield to South Deerfield, Sunderland to South Hadley, Chicopee to Springfield, Springfield to Agawam, Athol to Springfield, Northfield, Northampton to Agawam.

Athol to Palmer, Gardner to Baldwinsville, Ashburnham to Winchendon, Princeton to Fitchburg, Manchaug, Uxbridge to Mendon.

Dunstable to Pepperell, Groton to Townsend, Groton to Lunenburg, Ayer to Leominster, Bedford to Carlisle, Bedford to Chelmsford, Billerica to Lowell, North Chelmsford to Tyngsboro, Lowell to North Chelmsford, Tyngsboro to Lowell.

Lowell to Haverhill, Lawrence, Andover, Haverhill to Newburyport, West Newbury to Rock Village. Newburyport to Seabrook, N. H., Amesbury.

Bridge Street, Eastern Avenue, Great Plain Avenue and Kendrick Street, Dedham.

Military and Police Regulations Put Into Effect in Hartford Area

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23 (AP)—Further stringent military and police regulations were imposed today upon residents of Hartford to make the work of flood rehabilitation easier.

A conference of police and National Guard officials together with other enforcement officers decided to permit no one to enter business houses or residences in the center of the trouble without passes bearing release from the Board of Health. This order was placed into effect immediately.

With the waters of the Connecticut slowly receding, officials turned their attention today to cleaning up the flood-stricken area. A sanitation army began work today.

Simultaneously, hundreds of bricklayers, electricians, carpenters and plumbers started on boats to inspect buildings affected by the flood for structural defects. Building after building was declared unfit for human habitation. Each structure was tagged with a white card of warning.

Several of the city's department stores opened today to attend to emergency needs. Goods such as sweaters, stoves, candles and similar merchandise were on sale. Reopening of the stores was made possible by the arrival of emergency lighting units.

Electric service was restored to virtually all of the residential section of the city last night, but little of the business section was receiving any power this morning. The factory area was powerless.

Meteorologist Leslie F. Conover forecast that by 8 o'clock tomorrow morning the river will have reached the low level of 31 feet.

A unit of 30 flood relief workers arrived today from Stamford, bringing their own field kitchen.

Besides that, they brought their own pumping equipment to aid in fumigating streets and flooded buildings.

Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy received offers of assistance from the mayors of several cities, including Norwich and Bridgeport.

A checkup made with Connecticut's insurance companies disclosed today that virtually none of the Hartford area was covered by flood insurance.

The damage by the turbulent Connecticut River has been estimated at more than $25,000,000.

College Students Offer Use of Their Dormitories

Hundreds of New England's marooned college students have offered their dormitories and services to flood sufferers, an Associated Press survey showed.

Amherst and Massachusetts State College dormitories, at Amherst, Mass., were opened to 1400 refugees from Hadley and Hatfield, in the near-by Connecticut River lowlands.

Dartmouth students, at Hanover, N. H., on the hills above the upper Connecticut Valley, stood ready to join WPA workers in sandbagging dams.

Smith College girls at Northampton, Mass., which was isolated by swollen Connecticut River waters, were preparing for their annual mid-year vacation when the river robbed them of transportation to their homes.

There was no word from the girls of Mount Holyoke College, on the Connecticut River at Hadley, Mass., where hundreds of lowland dwellers were made homeless. The college, however, was not believed in any flood danger.

Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and Wesleyan College, at Middletown, Conn., were in the center of Connecticut River "bad spot."

Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., in the Hoosac Valley, and Lowell Textile Institute, on the Merrimack River at Lowell, Mass., were water bound.

Bowdoin College, on the Androscoggin River at Brunswick, Maine, suspended classes until April 7 when the main broke at the Topsham Reservoir, cutting off the town's water.

Normal Train Service On Way to Resumption

Through passenger service between Boston, Portland, Bangor, Calais and Eastport, Maine, was resumed this morning on the Boston & Maine Railroad. The Maritime Provinces train, which leaves at 9:30 p. m., will operate as far as Bangor. An alternate route whereby the Maritime Provinces may be reached is expected to be set up on Tuesday.

All lines from Boston to Portland, Gardner, Lowell and Newburyport were running with connecting bus service from these points farther north to operate past the gaps caused by fallen bridges or washouts. It was still impossible to go from Boston to Troy though the section of the Fitchburg division from Greenfield to Troy was open. Lines also operating were Woodsville, N. H. to Berlin and Groveton, N. H., from Dover to Intervale, N. H., and from Greenfield to Northampton, Mass.

Two planes each departed this morning from the Boston airport for Bangor, Maine, and Burlington, Vt.

The New Haven railroad started bus service between Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., though freight service was at a standstill because of flooded tracks. The Berkshire line to Pittsfield was open to freight service and the line between New London and Worcester was also restored.

Fully normal service was operating on the Boston & Albany Railroad to Albany, except that its trains from Boston to New York City by way of Springfield and Hartford were still unable to be operated until the washout on the New Haven road below Springfield is repaired.

WPA Funds Are Sought By Connecticut Governor

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Plans for flood rehabilitation in Connecticut with federal money made available under liberalized Works Progress Administration restrictions were discussed today by WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and Connecticut state officials.

Those attending the conference said Mr. Hopkins agreed to permit the immediate use of WPA funds for work necessary for preservation of public health and the removal of debris.

State Administrator Matthew A. Baly was authorized, it was reported, to proceed with the work without regard to restrictions on man-hour cost and without adhering to the requirements that WPA workers must be taken from relief rolls.

FRA Ready to Help

AMHERST, Mass., March 23 (AP)—Food, stock feed and clothing will be extended flood sufferers by the Federal Resettlement Administration, Roger F. Clapp, state director, said today. Mr. Clapp announced persons in need should communicate with his office here.

Assistance of a more substantial nature can be extended to farm families in financial distress under the regular procedure in effect the past six months. Farmers who have suffered losses so severe as to affect the continued operation of their farms can be helped by the Administration, Clapp asserted.

CCC Saves Holyoke Dam

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 23 (AP)—The Holyoke Water Power Company credited today Civilian Conservation Corps officers and men with saving its dam during the flood and preventing terrific damage to Holyoke and South Hadley.

Robert E. Barrett, president of the company, wired his thanks for the work done by companies 1166 and 3684 to President Roosevelt, and expressed the hope official recognition would be granted the men.

Looting of Homes Reported

PORTLAND, Maine, March 23 (AP)—Looting of evacuated homes of flood victims was reported today to Waterville civil and military authorities. The national guard, which joined with the city police in patrolling the city during the past week, increased its vigilance in the flooded areas.

N. H. Seeks $11,300,000

CONCORD, N. H., March 23 (AP)—United States Senator Henry W. Keyes informed state officials he had asked Congress to appropriate $11,300,000 for flood control in New Hampshire. Prior to the flood the state had planned a reservoir program.

Diva

Gladys Swarthout

Co-starred With Jan Kiepura in "Give Us This Night," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters

What's Going On In the Arts

'On Your Toes'

ANOTHER musical show with an appeal to the intelligence is submitted in "On Your Toes," which had its baptism at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of March 21. If this highbrow trend continues, the haggard money-changers will have no place to go to be refreshed.

Rodgers and Hart concocted the show with the assistance of George Abbott. Their principal purpose was to point a derisive finger at the current exploitation of the ballet, and their most riotous scene is a sort of Schéhérazade - Firebird - Prince Igor burlesque. This is done by Tamara Geva, Demetrios Vilan and others with such an air of solemnity that some of the first-nighters seemed to be taken in by it. Satire is still in strange territory on the musical comedy stage.

There are other ingredients, too. There is a little history of vaudeville from 1920 to 1936, some Apache dancing, a touch of melodrama, a skit on a WPA music class and a pretty romance, with the customary complications, to tie everything together. The score is attractive, there are some pleasant songs and Dwight Deere Wiman has mounted the piece generously.

Ray Bolger, the principal comedian, is also the juvenile lead and the most exciting of the dancers. It is worth a boat trip through the flood areas to see him tremulously go on with his dance in the Ballet, "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue," while two gunmen in a stage box wait for his stage collapse, which is to be the signal for his coup de grace. He also contributes, with the collaboration of Doris Carson, some very clever pantomime during the singing of one of the song hits, "Small Hotel."

The other featured comedian is Luella Gear, who strolls about disdainfully dropping wisecracks. Monty Woolley, rescued from the Yale faculty, plays a composite ballet impresario. Among Mr. Woolley, Miss Geva and Miss Gear there is enough broad humor, one would think, to engage the attention of Boston's public censor.

The staging is under command of Northington Miner; Georges Balanchine is responsible for the choreography, Jo Mielziner designed the settings and Irene Sharaff the costumes. The opening performance was lively, although there were hesitant moments which no doubt will be stepped up with further playing.

The piece should be a success, although probably its run will be limited by its requirement of audience familiarity with the names of the better-known composers and with the manners and customs of the ballet world. L. A. S.

More Ballet de Hollywood

A SECOND viewing of the Hollywood Ballet at the Boston Opera House Saturday and a little visit backstage substantiated first impressions.

Marcel Silver, co-producer with Aida Barona, was formerly a motion picture producer—hence the extra Hollywood touch to the inherent Hollywood atmosphere. Aida Barona is an experienced dancer, ballet-trained in England. Before the organization of the present company, she taught and produced in Hollywood. Like most ballet dancers, she is not endowed with the choreographic gift.

The young members of the Corps de Ballet are, as they appeared to be, in their early teens—Americans and Canadians. Mr. Silver realizes that they have a long way to go, but believes that enthusiasm and determination will take them far. As it is, although now separated from the parent source, the assemblage is really a series of Fanchon and Marco units of the sort sent out on circuit of motion picture houses. It intends to become more than this, but that, at present, is its artistic level. And in this writer's opinion, the transcontinental tour would better have been postponed until the higher standards set for it, as stated unassumingly by Mr. Silver, had been achieved.

Saturday afternoon, Bert Prival stopped the show with his remarkably dexterous sailor's dance. Programmed as a trio called "Jack Tar," it might well have begun as the solo it turned out to be. The two partners were simply obliterated. Mr. Prival also trained abroad, mostly at the Berlin State Opera House. He has been featured in Winthrop Ames's productions and in vaudeville. As we suspected, it was he who danced one of the Medievals in "Prometheus" the opening night, although not listed for it on the program. The figure in green, distinguished in line and bearing, was unmistakably Prival.

Another new dance on the matinée program was "Eternité," aptly titled, though not for any reason of philosophical content. This proved to be another case of engrafting the ballet dancer's idea of modern technique on the ballet base, and consisted mostly of symmetrical formations and unison movement. The result was static and dull. The music was from Gustav Holst's "The Planets."

"Hagoromo," done with masks, to Henry Eichheim's music of Oriental impression, was a Hollywood impersonation of a Japanese print, of the type oft seen at Radio City Music Hall or the Metropolitan Theater. "Les Dentellières (the Lace-Makers)" was very slight and slightly pretty. The "Valse Triste" was utterly negligible and should be at once dismissed from the repertory.

As seen in Boston, the chief assets of the Hollywood Ballet are its lighting effects (employing the fade-out and other varieties of cinema technics); its single original ballet, "Hollywood"; and its only first-class dancer, Bert Prival.

The company would probably appear to better advantage in a theater than in an opera house. M. L.

Peoples Symphony Orchestra

AN ALL-Russian program was given by the Peoples Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall. Fabien Sevitzky conducted and the soloist was Edwin Fowler, bass-baritone. The program listed the Overture to "The Tsar's Bride" by Rimsky-Korsakoff; the Prelude to "Khovantschina" by Mousorgsky, Four Russian Dances by Alexander Tchérepnin in a first performance in America, and the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4. Mr. Fowler sang the Song of the Viking Merchant from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko" and "When the King Went Forth to War" by Koeneman, in first performance in Boston in the orchestral version.

In many respects this was a satisfying concert. It listed numbers which were not too erudite and for the most part familiar to a Boston public. It revealed the advance which has been made in the general excellence of ensemble in the various choirs, but it also revealed the weakest places in the personnel of the orchestra—those of dependable solo players. Also on the negative side of the ledger is the persistence with which Mr. Sevitzky continues to misjudge the acoustics of the hall. The listener was moved to wonder why full steam ahead was ordered for brasses and cymbals, for instance, in the symphony, when a finer gradation of nuance would have been more effective. The third movement of the work was wholly delightful, and showed to what extent this orchestra can achieve precision in attacks and snap in releases. The second movement was also more successful in tonal balance.

The novelty of the afternoon was a vehicle well calculated to disclose the orchestra's control of complicated rhythmic patterns, as the dances are virtually rhythmical embroideries upon a number of characteristic melodies from Russia and the Ukraine, but in the dances, Mr. Sevitzky again allowed his conductorial zeal for huge effects to bewilder his better judgment.

The soloist of the afternoon proved himself a capable singer. His voice is a resonant instrument, of good range and very pleasing quality. The top notes especially are freely delivered and very full, although a tendency toward singing off pitch occasionally marred an otherwise fine performance. An appreciative audience of good size was present. G. M. S.

Music Notes

Carlos Chavez, Mexican composer, has been engaged to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concerts of April 10 and 11. Chavez founded the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico in 1928 and has been its permanent conductor since then.

Bach's St. Matthew Passion will be given in two sessions, afternoon and evening, at both its performances by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, on April 26 and 27.

34 Boston Artists To Display Work

The work of 34 Boston painters and sculptors will be shown to the public at the inaugural exhibition of the new Federal Art Project Gallery Wednesday afternoon.

The new gallery is situated at 50 Beacon Street, Boston, and was secured by the Massachusetts director of the art project, Frank W. Sterner, through the co-operation of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, himself an art collector. Three spacious rooms, the front one facing Boston Common, are available, and the first exhibition will include examples of the work of nearly 100 Massachusetts painters.

The work of redecorating the rooms and making the necessary repairs to put the premises in condition for the exhibition was contributed by the City of Boston, through the Boston School Department.

The following are the Boston artists whose work will be shown:

George M. Aarons, John Andreev, Ambrose J. Battistini, Carroll Bill, Helen Blackmur, Joseph Butera, Allan Rohan Crite, John Dana-Bashian, Edward Devin, Arthur Esner, Patrick Gavin, Gordon Ham, Susumu Hirota, Mary A. Hoover, Gouri Ivanov-Rinov, Prescott J. Jones, George Kanelous, Erica Karawina, Lawrence Kupferman, Harlow Lent, William Littlefield, George Lloyd, Harold Lund, Norman S. MacLeod, Polly Nordell, Vladimir Pavlosky, Marguerite Pearson, Peter Pezzati, William Presnal, Donald G. Squier, Arthur A. Thompson, Mrs. Francis Tissenbaum, Arthur Wilde, Yvonne Twining.

Throughout the State, more than 350 painters, sculptors, wood carvers and designers are at work making paintings and sculpture for the decoration of federal, state, county, and municipal buildings. Important murals are in progress in school buildings in Boston, Fall River, Greenfield, Falmouth, Holbrook, Rockport, Springfield, Medford, Saugus, Gloucester, and in Charlestown, in the headquarters of the local post of the American Legion, a mural representing the Battle of Bunker Hill is nearly completed.

It was the idea of Mr. Sterner, and the New England regional director, Richard Morrison, that a permanent gallery be opened in Boston to show the easel paintings which later will be distributed to the various public buildings. Each month a new exhibit will be placed on show and plans are being made to send the exhibition after the Boston opening, to Worcester, Springfield, New Bedford, Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, Brockton and other Massachusetts cities in order that the public may get the full benefit from these workrs of art before they are permanently placed.

Quebec Leads Provinces In New Building

TORONTO—Severe weather in all parts of the country throughout February has delayed building in Canada and the awarding of contracts for private work, it was pointed out by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto, in their monthly report on construction in the Dominion.

Contracts awarded for February amounted to $8,227,700 as compared with $13,610,400 for January and $10,672,200 for February, 1935. In spite of this, contracts awarded for the first two months of the year totaled $21,839,110 as compared with $20,892,300 for 1935, $12,338,000 for 1934 and $6,511,700 for 1933. Contemplated work for which contracts have not been awarded as yet amounted to $37,553,400 for the two months.

Floods Teach New England States the Interdependence of Control

The problems of one state become those of all the others, as pointed out by Victor M. Cutter of the State Planning Commission—New understanding is in evidence, he says.

This is the second of two stories on New England flood control. The first, dealing with the Merrimack Valley, was published Thursday.

New England was unaware today of state boundaries. Though bridges were down and communities separated, people from Bangor to Hartford, Burlington to Boston were engaged in a common work. The destructive flood waters at last at ebb, reconstruction began.

While each community was forced to look out for its own needs, groups interested in state and interstate reconstruction were likewise forging the new mold for a stronger, stable New England region. The WPA, promising immediate and lasting support, was at the disposal of every state. Each governor administered his intrastate emergency duties.

Thus New England was pictured by Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the New England Regional Planning Commission—a government agency which has been in operation for over a year and whose recommendations of today may do more than anything else to prevent another deluge such as 1936 has witnessed.

Felt a Common Purpose

That is why Mr. Cutter was pleased today to picture a New England engaged in a common purpose. "Without realizing it," Mr. Cutter declared, "New England has reached a new understanding of unity, even if the cost seems great. Men don't undergo such difficulties without gaining an appreciation of interdependence. Our flood control plans have needed the support which this interdependence will bring.

Continuing his discussion of New England flood control from Friday, when he revealed a plan to check freshets on the Merrimack River, Mr. Cutter took up today a plan to control the Connecticut.

"Even more than the Merrimack," Mr. Cutter said, "successful flood control of the Connecticut depends on interstate co-operation. That is why I welcomed the picture of united action which New England presents today.

Affects Four States

"The Connecticut River, where the damage has been greatest, is the source of greatest influence to four states.

"To establish such control a Connecticut Valley authority, or similar agency is needed. For some time the commission in co-operation with the state planning boards has suggested the passage of state compacts that would permit the states to co-ordinate on flood control.

"At the present time New Hampshire and Connecticut have set up commissions for the purpose of drawing up interstate compacts, but no action can be taken until similar commissions are set up in Vermont and Massachusetts. The Vermont State Planning Board has reported in favor of such a commission and the bill will be entered into the next session of the Legislature.

Massachusetts Takes Action

The Massachusetts State Planning Board, which has been in existence for only a few months, has entered a bill to permit Massachusetts to co-operate with the other states. This bill is in the Legislature awaiting a hearing before a committee of ways and means.

A study of flood control has been undertaken by the water resources committee of the Regional Planning Commission and a special report is now being prepared on the whole New England area by Prof. H. K. Barrows of M. I. T. While his report is still in prospect, Mr. Cutter revealed another Connecticut control proposal.

A recent report prepared by Maj. Mason J. Young, New England district engineer, United States Army Engineers, and transmitted to Congress by the chief of engineers, recommended the construction of 10 reservoirs as the first step in the ultimate development of the Connecticut and its tributaries.

Total Cost $13,373,000

The estimated cost of these reservoirs, including land damage, would be $13,373,000. The results of this program would be so beneficial to the region as a whole, in the opinion of the army board, that they recommend a federal expenditure of 50 per cent of the initial cost.

The proposed sites for the reservoirs are: Bethlehem Junction and Gale River on the Ammonoosuc River in New Hampshire; Lyndonville, Lyndon Center, and Victory on the Passumpsic River, Union Village on the Ompompanoosuc River, Gaysville, Ayers Brook and South Tunbridge on the White River, and Bridgewater Corners on the Ottauquechee River in Vermont.

The flow from 465 square miles of the Connecticut watershed is now controlled by storage reservoirs as follows:

Where Reservoirs Are

The Connecticut Lakes in northern New Hampshire, Mascoma Lake and Sunapee Lake in western New Hampshire, and the recently constructed Harriman Reservoir near the headwaters of the Deerfield River in southern Vermont. With the construction of the proposed 10 sites an additional 951 square miles would bring the total protected area up to 1416 square miles, or over 20 per cent of the entire watershed north of Springfield.

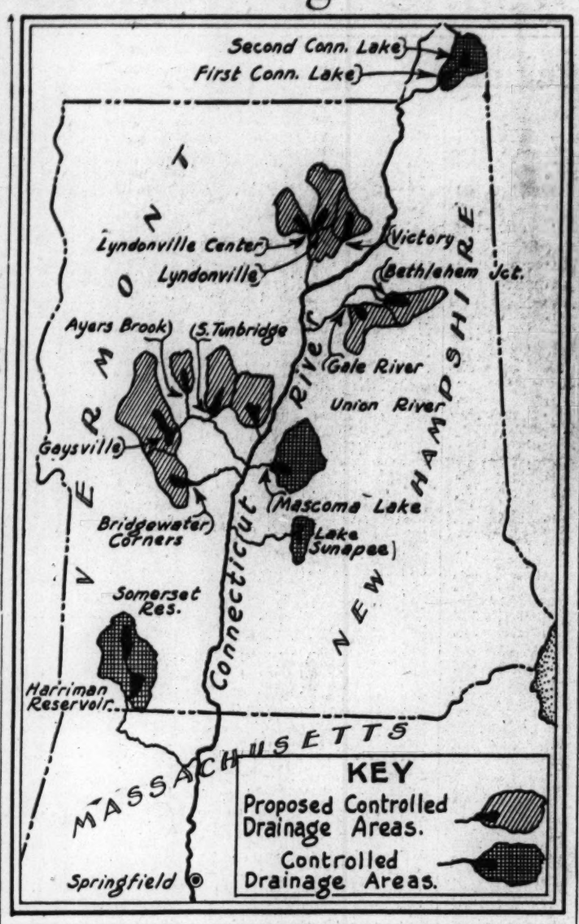
In the report, Major Young stated that "the reservoirs are selected as the most advantageous, because of their location, capacity and cost. The initial flood control plan would give a substantial measure of protection to the tributaries that suffered the heaviest damages from the 1927 flood and will probably suffer most from future floods, and also to the main river below its junction with the Passumpsic River.

Flood peaks from the lower tributaries are controlled to a very considerable extent by existing water supply and power developments.

The projects of the initial plan would control the tributaries in Vermont and New Hampshire, where study of past records over a period of years indicates future major flood peaks will originate.

The recently formed Water Resources Committee in New Hampshire has made recommendations for five reservoirs in New Hampshire, two of which, at Pittsburg and at West Canaan, are in the Connecticut Valley. Construction plans have been made for these reservoirs, and allotments have been requested of PWA for federal funds to make possible their construction.

Four Works Progress Administration projects have been started for a Connecticut River basin, one in each state watered by the stream; and work is already in progress in Vermont and Massachusetts. These studies go beyond the primary problem of flood control, dealing with the questions of pollution, water supply, erosion, recreational development, and all other regional problems which should be dealt with through joint action of the states with the co-operation of the Federal Government.



By a Staff Photographer. New England Planning Commission Sketch

*Map of Drainage Control Area and Lake Sunapee, N. H., One of Units

Behind the Microphones

Radio stations, the networks and the telephone companies in New England and the East made superhuman efforts to keep on the air during the flood, despite the fact that power failures, disruption of land wires and blocked highways and railroads hampered much of their efforts.

Practically every radio station in the flooded Connecticut Valley and Merrimack Valley areas in New England remained on the air, with the exception of WFEA, Manchester, N. H. The line from its studios in the Hotel Carpenter, Manchester, to the transmitter at Merrimack, N. H., midway between Manchester and Nashua went out about Thursday and was restored Sunday.

In Springfield, Mass., a hard-hit area, WBZA, booster transmitter of WBZ for the Springfield area, remained on the air, as did WMAS, a member of the Yankee network. Westinghouse officials chartered a plane from Boston to Springfield with shortwave equipment and a relief announcer aboard to aid the staff and engineers of WBZA. This auxiliary transmitter is located on the Westinghouse factory in Springfield and suffered no power failure since it received its current by a direct circuit from the local power company.

Three Yankee network announcers succeeded in getting to Westfield, Mass., from Springfield, during the high water period and gave a description of the conditions in that section. One member of the party returned to Boston, but Linus Travers and Gerry Harrison, Yankee network announcer, remained in the flooded area to give further descriptions.

KDKA Carries On With Battery Power

Station KDKA in Pittsburgh, in another flood center, carried on through the flood period using its battery supply. Even with batteries the station was only on the air at intervals. Candles were used for light in its studios. Communication between KDKA and network headquarters in New York was carried on by shortwave, because telephone and telegraph lines failed or became burdened with other emergency traffic.

The failure of power in Pittsburgh also affected the network connecting lines passing through that city. All sorts of alternate routings were devised by the National Broadcasting Company to clear radiocasting traffic around Pittsburgh.

Two NBC Field Units Somewhere in Pennsylvania

Two NBC field units were sent out from New York to provide radiocasts from the flooded area in Pennsylvania. One unit reached Lewistown, Penna., and was able to send two programs back to New York. Deprived of light by power facilities, this crew did its work in the Lewistown Junction railroad station, the microphone supported on a sewing machine recovered from a flooded house and with kerosene lamps for light.

In Lewiston, George Hicks, NBC announcer, did nobly, considering that he was hampered by stygian blackness outside the station. The engineers moved their equipment around, using their pocket flashlights. The hushed voices of the refugees gathered in the Lewistown station, and the flood noises which were heard when NBC engineers "turned up" their microphones for a few minutes, testified better than words the amplitude of the flood.

Another Crew Loses Contact With New York

Another NBC crew from KDKA sent into Johnstown, one of the badly affected areas, lost contact with New York during a program and was not heard from for several days. NBC also could thank Gerald Coleman, a radio amateur in Johnstown, who carried on communication for the network despite a power failure. He was able to set up other power lines and continue.

At New York, George Milne and Edwin C. Wilbur, NBC staff engineers, both amateur operators, sat at their sets constantly receiving traffic from the flooded areas in Pennsylvania. Their information was invaluable to NBC in keeping its programs properly routed and also to keep fully informed on all developments.

Patrol for Harbor Of Portland, Maine, Aims to End Thievery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 23—With the co-operation of the Portland Chamber of Commerce a harbor patrol will be inaugurated this summer for the benefit of local yachtsmen and to extend the hospitality of the city to visiting craft. All local boat owners are to be asked to co-operate in this service, taking assignments by turns, and a ready response has been indicated. Two motorboats of approximately 30 feet each have been offered for service and accepted.

In addition, the patrol, co-operating with the police of Portland and South Portland, will undertake a campaign against petty thievery and malicious mischief. Under cover of darkness usually—sometimes in broad daylight—offenders, wallowing about the harbor in boats ranging from the Hampton type to old punts, have stripped yachts at their moorings of tackle and gear, and even of interior fittings. The harbor patrol has arranged a system of signals which will, when sounded from any vessel in the harbor, bring police assistance.

There has long been a sentiment for a regular police patrol of Portland harbor, but this sentiment has been unavailing in the face of objection pointing out that such a patrol was not found necessary in the great days of sea traffic, and surely is not necessary now when traffic is more stagnant. In cases requiring police activity about the harbor it has been necessary to put to sea on the fireboat, a tugboat or the boarding vessel of the Immigration Service.

Fortunately there has not developed any great need for police protection on the harbor; but continued complaints of petty thievery have brought the formation of the harbor patrol, which may, besides assisting visitors, prove of protective value to marine property.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Al Pearce and His Gang: variety program	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Fred and Helen Pent		Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady": songs	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie: sketch	Principato's Hawaiians	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show: songs	"Checker Board": sports	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 "Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie"	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"Washington Back Stage"	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	"The Checker Board"	"Musicalities": variety	Report; "Vanished Voices":
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Three Scamps, vocalists	Rendezvous: interview; sketch	dramatic sketch
7:00 Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Ted Husing; Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	After Dinner Revue: soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45 John Herrick, baritone	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Ted Florito's Orchestra
8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15			The Crusaders: speaker
8:30 Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters; Morton Downey; orch.	Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra	"Pick and Pat": blackface sketches; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne": soloists; popular orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: with George M. Cohan in "The Song and Dance Man"; players; orchestra	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:15	Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orchestra		Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:30 "Tale of Today": serial drama with Joan Blaine			"String Sinfonia": orchestra
9:45			Yankee News Service
10:00 "Nickelodeon": songs; comedy; melodrama	Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orchestra	Ted Florito's Orchestra	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; soloist
10:15		Ted Florito's Orchestra	
10:30 Talk, John Hamilton	National Forum: talk, Senator Key Pittman, Nevada	Dramatizations of the news	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
10:45 Russ Morgan's Orchestra		Spotlight Revue: variety	Talk, Senator Connally, Texas
11:00 Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:15 "Ink Spots": Negro quartet	Sports review; records	Special sport program from Madison Square Garden, New York	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30 Special sport program from	'The Owl Club": with Del Castillo, organist		Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
11:45 New York City			Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music recital.
3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music: Cincinnati Woodwind Ensemble.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": address, Rep. Herman P. Kopplemann, Connecticut.
7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Is Economic Stability Possible?" Dr. Abbott P. Usher of Harvard.
8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch: Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Lupe Velez.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People": sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Boston.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Addresses, Col. Frank Knox and Lewis W. Douglas at Economic Club, New York, dinner.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Mary Pickford's Parties at Pickfair"; Helen Gahagan and George Brent; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.
10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:15 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), New York Americans - Chicago Black Hawks hockey game, playoff.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
11:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Willard Robison's Deep River Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	March 25	Cobh,	March 31	Mar. 24, 8:00 pm	Mar. 25, 8:00 am
Aquitania	March 27	Cherbourg,	April 3	Mar. 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 6:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco,	March 30	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro,	April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco,	April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro,	March 29	Mar. 24, 4:00 pm	Mar. 24, 7:30 pm

Maine Police to Cover Roads In Cars to Prevent Speeding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 23—Travelers in Maine next summer will miss the familiar state police on motorcycles found infrequently on patrol duty along the highways. Instead, the officers will be found more comfortably ensconced in automobiles and in greater numbers. Such is the first announcement of changed policy by the department head, Wilbur H. Towle, who three weeks ago assumed office.

Augusta was thronged recently with a swarm of 500 young men seeking the 33 jobs created in the state police and ready for the stiffest set of examinations, physical and mental, ever given candidates for the positions. When chosen, they will make available for duty a total force of but 83 men, an active strength which it is hoped to increase to nearly double that within a few years.

Captain Towle, a regular army man, has a different conception of the duties of his force than that formerly held. "Our job is on the highways," he says; and he intends to withdraw his men, as far as possible, from investigatory duties of petty disorder and small crime to active patrol day and night.

"The Legislature," he said, "created this department as the State Highway Police Department; patrolling the highways is our first duty. I intend to put the men on the highways where the public can see them, and I am confident that the effect will be a strong deterrent to speeding and recklessness which are the causes of so many of our accidents. It is human nature for motorists to slow down and drive more carefully when they sight a policeman patrolling the roads. When they travel mile after mile and never see an officer they are inclined to get reckless. When drivers on Maine roads learn that they are very likely to meet a state patrolman around the next curve they are going to pay more attention to traffic laws."

Captain Towle explains his use of automobiles, of which the first are now being readied, as in line with modern practice. Motorcycles take a great deal out of men, he declared; but a patrolman after 100 or more miles in an automobile is fresh for whatever duties he may have to perform.

In this change from motorcycles there is to be no attempt to disguise police cars. They are to be painted jet black with white maps of Maine on the two front doors containing the seal of the State and the legend "State Highway Police." Further identification can be made from distinctive license plates, front and rear. Nearly a dozen of the new officers will be assigned to the First District barracks at Wells to cover, one in each car by day, two by night, the principal and most congested roadway in Maine—that from Portsmouth or Kittery eastward.

At the next session of the legislature efforts will be renewed to get an appropriation for state police radio communication, declared more effective than doubling the force.

One County in Alabama Borrows Funds for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — After weeks of uncertainty, the way has been opened for 20,000 Montgomery County children to continue their schooling for a nine-months' term this year, but other schools are closing throughout the State for lack of funds.

Through a local act of the Legislature, the Montgomery Board of Education was enabled to borrow $185,000 with which to operate for the remainder of the current year, but officials said that unless additional revenue is provided the problem will be even more acute next year.

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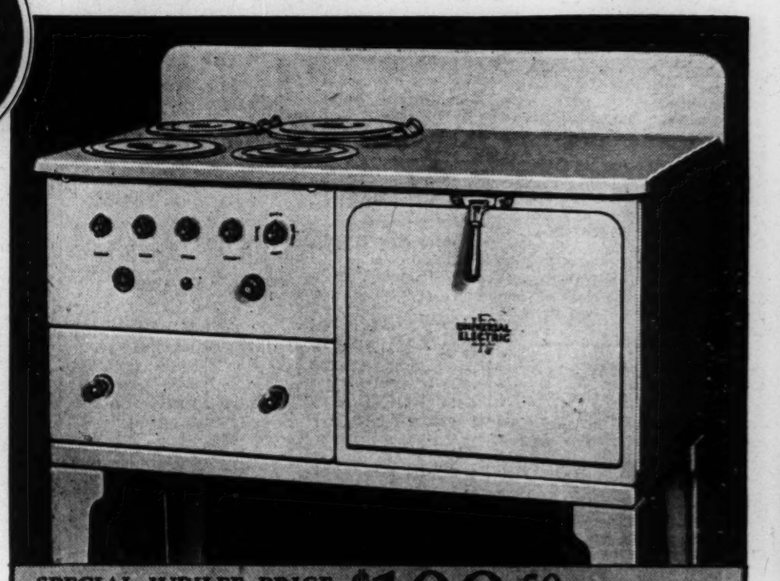

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Improvement in Market Fairly General Despite Flood News

• Commodity and Money Markets

Many Stocks Rise, With Farm Issues Leading Advance

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Rallying tendencies predominated in today's stock market, with many recently laggard issues pushing up fractions to 2 points.

There were scattered wider gains. J. I. Case got up 8 points and Deere nearly 2. Trading, however, verged on dullness during the greater part of the session.

Price improvement came in the face of a serious flood situation and rather confusing foreign developments.

Near the start of the final hour outstanding advances were shown by Auburn, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Western Union, Union Pacific, American Water Works, Columbia Gas, Sears Roebuck, Penn-Dixie Cement, International Cement and Mead Corporation.

Dollar Works Higher

Bonds were fairly steady and the dollar continued to work higher in terms of most foreign currencies.

The late tone in stocks was firm. Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Wheat, at Chicago, finished with declines of ⅝ to 1¼ cents a bushel and corn was down ⅝ to 1.

Case ran up on a comparatively small turnover and brokers spoke of shorts being trapped in this issue. But the firmness of other farm implement stocks was not overlooked. There were expectations of improved agricultural purchasing power over the remainder of the year.

It was generally recognized that heavy flood losses will be reflected in the first quarter reports of a number of large corporations, but the consensus was that the interruption in the recovery trend would be only temporary. In the meantime buying continued in stocks of companies that may furnish materials for rebuilding in the devastated areas.

Bond Prices Mixed

A handful of United States Government issues worked a bit higher in the bond market today, but the balance of the list showed a mixed front.

Turnover in the federal obligations was heaviest in the longer maturities. The gainers added 2-32s to 3-32s, but some issues in the division were unchanged or a shade lower around the noon hour.

In the corporate division, advances of less than a point were shown by American & Foreign Power 5s at 73, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s at 93¼ and North Western 4½s at 14. Others unchanged or a trifle higher included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Erie 5s, Goodyear 5s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Bonds drifting to the offside under light offerings included Walworth 4s, Postal Telegraph 5s, North American 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Detroit Edison 4½s and St. Paul 5s.

The majority of foreign bonds were in a better demand following cables from abroad indicating some improvement in the Franco-German situation over the week end. Australian 5s, British 5½s and Canadian 4s were among the loans advancing.

Italian Lira Slumps In Exchange Market

By the Associated Press

The Italian lira broke .01½ cents in the New York foreign exchange market today to a new 1936 low of 7.97½ cents after Il Duce's decree nationalizing large private industries.

Other leading foreign exchanges were easy, and the absence of a wider recession was attributed by some to activities of official foreign exchange control groups, especially in France.

The pound sterling was off ¼ of a cent to $4.95⅝ in New York compared with a similar rate in London where the dollar closed at 4.95⅝ to the pound.

French francs in New York were in supply at 6.61¼ cents, down .00⅝ of a cent, and the close in Paris placed the dollar at 6.611 cents to the franc.

Other changes in New York included the belga at 16.93 cents, off .01 of a cent; Swiss francs at 32.72 cents, off .03 of a cent; guilders at 68.17 cents, off .05 of a cent, and the German mark at 40.36 cents, off .06 of a cent.

The Canadian dollar was unchanged at 99.71⅞ cents.

Wheat Prices Tumble In Late Trading Today

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Prospects of long delayed adequate moisture in the dust bowl region tumbled wheat prices late today to a new season low record for September contracts.

July wheat fell to within ¼ cent of the crop's low point. Barometric lines were said to indicate the best outlook yet for moisture where most needed by domestic winter wheat crops.

Wheat closed weak, ⅝-1¼ under Saturday's finish, May 97-97⅛, July 86¼-⅞, corn ⅝ to 1 cent down, May 58¼-⅝, oats unchanged to ¼ off, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 7 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Traders in the stock market marked time today pending political developments. Prices eased in most sections due to lack of support. Far Eastern bonds and rubber shares were steady exceptions. The closing was inactive.

Paris: In a dull session in the Bourse, bank and chemical shares held steady, while international issues and rentes declined. The closing was irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton eased from the opening advance under Bombay and Continental selling.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Mar. 23	Last Mar. 21
49⅞	44⅝	Abraham & Str 1.80)	46	46	46	..
118	112¼	Abraham & S pf (7)	111½	111½	111½	..
74⅜	68	Acme Steel (2½¶)	70½	70½	70½	..
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¾
35⅜	33⅛	Adams Millis (2)	32½	27	27½	..
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞
21½	11	Advance Rumely	3½	3½	3½	3½
9	7⅜	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3¶)	186⅜	186⅛	186⅜	186¼
5⅜	2	Airway Elec App	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
17⅜	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15½	15	15½	15⅝
4⅛	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25⅜	24¾	25½	24½
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	22½	22½	22½	..
45⅞	27⅛	Alleghany pr pf (h)	37½	37½	37½	..
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	34½	34¼	34¼	..
199⅞	157	Allied Chem (6)	199½	193⅓	199½	193
27⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27½	25¼	26⅜	25½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅝	8	8	7¾
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87⅜	81½	83¼	81¼
48	35¾	Allis Chalmers	72	72	72	71¼
25⅞	20½	AlphaPort Cem (1)	47¼	46⅜	47¼	46½
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	27⅜	26⅞	27½	25⅞
125½	75	Amerada (2)	4½	4½	4½	4½
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	115	114½	116	114½
50⅞	42½	Am Bank Note (1½b)	56⅜	55½	56¼	55
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	49¼	48¾	49¼	49
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	71	71	71	..
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	129½	128⅝	129½	..
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	130⅛	130¼	130⅜	..
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	121⅞	121	121	121
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	165	165	165	..
47½	31	Am Chain	35¾	35½	35½	35
95½	88	Am Chicle (3¶)	45¾	45¼	45¾	45
13⅞	8½	Am Colortype	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	29½	29⅛	29¼	29
3⅛	1½	Am Encaustic T (h)	23¼	22½	22¾	..
14⅝	9¾	Am European	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9⅝	7	Am & For Pow	11½	11½	11½	..
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	8¾	8¾	8½	8¼
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
17⅝	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15½
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	7¾	7½	7¾	7¼
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	41¾	41	41¾	41
24	17½	Am Ice	40	40	40	40¼
12⅞	10⅜	Am Ice pf (2)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
36¼	25½	Am International	18¼	18	18¼	18
29⅞	24⅝	Am Locomotive	11¾	11½	11½	11½
15	10¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	31	31	31	30¾
35⅞	27⅜	Am Mach & Met	24⅜	24¼	24½	24⅝
12½	7½	Am Metal	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
50⅞	36⅜	Am Power & Lt	35	34⅝	34⅝	35
60½	43	Am P&L 5% pf (1¾)	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	12
27⅜	20¼	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	51¾	49	50⅜	48⅞
34	28⅝	Am Radiator	60	58	58¾	57½
27	20⅜	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	24	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝
59½	56¾	Am Sealing	29¾	28¾	29⅜	28¾
152¼	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23⅝
107	73½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	89½	88⅛	89	88½
73½	57½	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	150⅝	150	150	..
33⅜	23¾	Am Snuff (3¶)	108	107¾	107¾	..
107¾	104	Am Steel Fdries	60⅝	60¼	60¼	60½
36	29¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	30¾	29⅞	30¾	29⅞
61½	50¾	Am Stores (2)	113	113	113	111½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	30½	30½	30½	30¼
178	155¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¼
107	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	163½	161¼	163	162
104	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	90	90	90	90
8⅛	5½	Am Tobacco B (5)	92	91½	92	91
35	24¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
24¼	20½	Am Ty F pf (h)	30¾	29¾	30	28¼
100	92¾	Am Wat W & E	23	22½	22¾	22
11½	9⅛	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	100⅛	100	100	..
70¾	60	Am Woolen	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¾
2	1⅛	Am Woolen pf (1)	64⅜	62	64	63¾
7½	4⅜	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
36⅜	28	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
111	104¾	Anaconda Cop (¾b)	35⅞	35½	35⅞	35
15	11⅜	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	110½	110½	110½	..
50	40⅜	Andes Copper	13	13	13	..
110½	105¼	Archer Daniels (.1¶)	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	..
47⅜	43¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	108	108	107⅜
84	68¼	Armour Ill	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
61	47¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	81	81	81	..
15	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	62⅝	60½	61½	..
22½	8¼	Arnold Constable (1½)	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝
17⅜	13½	Artloom Corp	12	11⅞	12	11¾
109	106	Asso Dry Goods	19½	19	19½	19¼
103	98	Asso Dry G 1pf (12g)	109	109	109	109
80½	59	Asso Dry G 2pf	103½	103½	103½	..
104	90¾	Atchison Tr&SF (2e)	75	74¼	74¾	74¼
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	100¼	100¼	100¼	100
34	27½	Atl Refining (1)	28¾	28¼	28¾	..
39¼	30½	Atlas Powder (2)	32	31	31¾	30¾
54⅛	40¼	Auburn Auto	67¾	..	67¾	..
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	52¾	49	50¼	49½
46½	40	Austin Nichols A (2)	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	..
			7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

—B—

67⅛	41¾	Baldwin Loco (h)	53⅜	51½	52½	53⅜
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	46¾	46	46¾	46
24½	16¾	Balt & Ohio	19⅞	19	19⅞	19⅛
110¾	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	27½	26¾	27⅜	26¼
49½	100	Bamberger pf (6½) 110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16	110 9-16
20¾	41⅞	Banger & Aroos (2½)	45	45	45	45¼
94⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
18⅜	82¼	Barker Bros pf	93	93	93	94
74⅞	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	19¼	17½	17½	17½
26	63½	Basuk Cigar (¾)	12	11¾	11¾	..
16¼	18	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	69¼	68	69¼	..
26⅜	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	23¾	23⅜	23¾	..
24⅞	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1)	15¼	15	15¼	14¾
56⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	25	24⅝	25	24¾
19	48	Best & Co (2¶)	52⅜	22½	22⅝	22¾
20¼	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	18½	18¼	18¼	18
39¾	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	39½	39½	39½	39¾
120	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¼)	18¼	18	18¼	18
26½	112	Beth Steel	56¼	55⅜	56⅜	55⅞
21⅜	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	119¾	119½	119¾	119¾
63¼	19½	Bloomingdale (.40)	23¼	23⅛	23½	23¾
97½	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	20	19¾	19¾	..
45	93¾	Bon Ami A (4)	60¼	60	60¼	60⅛
30¼	25⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	97	97	97	..
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	40	39½	39⅞	..
12¼	8⅞	Borg Warner (3)	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28½
18⅞	15⅜	Boston & Maine	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
64⅞	51½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16⅜	15½	16½	16
60½	48	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	62	61	62	60⅜
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	61¾	60½	61⅜	60½
50⅝	40¾	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48¼	47½	48¼	47½
101⅞	97¼	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	49	47½	49	47½
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	101⅜	101¼	101¼	..
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	10	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
65⅝	59¾	Brown Shoe (3)	51½	51½	51½	51½
12¼	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	58	58	58	..
14½	9	Bucyrus Erie	13	11½	12½	11½
20⅛	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	13	12¾	12¾	12
15	9½	Budd Mfg	18¼	18	18¼	17¾
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	13⅝	13⅛	13½	13½
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
31½	22⅝	Bullard	12¼	12	12	11⅞
19½	11½	Bulova Watch	26½	26¼	26½	26
33¼	25⅜	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	17	17	17	17⅛
8¾	2½	Bush Term (h)	29¾	29½	29½	29½
13¾	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	9	8½	9	8⅝
23⅜	16¼	Bush T Bldg pf ct	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18½
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	24¼	24	24	24½
3¾	1	Butterick (h)	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
23¼	19⅞	Byers	1	1	1	1
74	64	Byers pf	23⅛	22¼	23¼	..
25⅜	23¾	Byron Jackson (.80¶)	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝	..
			24⅜	23½	24	23⅞

—C—

37⅜	33⅛	Calif Packing (1½)	33¼	33	33¼	33⅛
17⅜	⅝	Calahan Z & L	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅝
36⅜	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35⅝	35	35⅜	35½
16	10⅞	Canada Dry	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15¼
42½	37½	Canadian Pacific	13¼	13	13¼	13
18⅜	13	Cannon Mills (2)	41	41	41	..
137¼	92½	Capital Admin	13¼	15¼	15¼	..
9¾	4⅝	Capital Adm pf (3)	87⅜	87¼	88	87¼
72⅛	54¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	49½	49½	49½	..
32⅛	26¼	Case Thresh	144½	140	142	136½
31⅛	19¼	Caterpillar Trac (2)	135	135	135	..
35¾	25⅜	Celanese Sorp (.50b)	72¼	71⅞	72⅜	71
9¾	7¼	Celotex Co	29⅛	28½	29	28⅝
56⅜	47⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	30⅜	29½	30¼	29
18⅜	13⅜	Century Ribbon	34¼	34	34	..
56	41	Cerro de Pasco (4)	73¾	7¼	73¾	7¼
90¼	80½	Certain-Teed	55⅞	55	55⅜	55⅜
104¼	101	Certain-Teed pf	91½	91	91½	90
43⅛	22¼	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	103
24½	59	Checker Cab Mfg	48½	42	48½	42
61	51	ChesapeakeCorp (3)	67¾	67	67¾	68
6¼	2⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	67¾	57½	57⅞	57
8¼	4	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
2⅞	1¾	Chi & Ot W pf (h)	6¼	6	6	..
57⅜	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
47⅞	23⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
12½	7¾	Chi & N'western (h)	4	3¾	4	..
20½	16	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10	10	10	10
56	51½	Chi Pneu Tool	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16¾
7⅜	3⅝	Chi Pneu T pf	54	54	54	..
26½	19¾	Chi R1&P 6% (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
11¼	7	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	26	25¾	26	25¾
101½	85½	Childs Company	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
17⅞	15¼	Chrysler (4)	96½	95½	96	95¾
86½	72¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅝	17	17	17⅜
46	40¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	46	44	46	46
70½	53	City Stores	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝
97¼	84	Clark Equipment (.80)	64¾	60¼	64¾	60
20½	14	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	26¾	24¾	26¾	25
106½	102½	Cluett Peabody (1)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
51⅝	42	Coca Cola (2)	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅞
112	107¼	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	90	90	90¼	90½
22½	8¼	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	48	47½	48	48
9⅝	3⅜	Collins & Aikman (½b)	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
49	24⅛	Collins & A pf (7)	21¾	20¾	21½	20¾
20⅜	14	Colonial Bea Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	90½	Colo F & Ir (h)	26¾	25¾	26¾	25
90⅜	80⅜	Columbia Gas (.20e)	19½	18¾	19¼	18¾
13⅜	9¾	Columbia G pf A (6)	100	99½	100	99½
45½	35½	Columbia G pf B (5)	90	89	90	..
118¼	94	Columbia Pic vte (1¶)	38⅞	36	36	..
52⅜	44	Columbia C vte (4¶)	116¾	116½	116½	118¾
64¾	55	Comm Credit (2½)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
103⅞	97	Comm In Tr (3¶)	63	62¾	63	62
24⅜	20¼	Commercial Solvents	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	..
5⅞	3⅛	Comm Solvents (.60)	22	22	22½	21¾
82	60	Comwith & So	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
12¼	8¾	Conwith &282pf (3)	67	66	67	66½
20	14	Conde Nast Pub	9½	9½	9½	9¼
33¼	24	Conn Ry & Ls	14	13¾	14	14
13⅜	9¼	Conn Ry & Ls pf	22¼	22¼	23¼	24
82	72¼	Consol Cigar	10	10	10	10¼
7⅛	5½	Consol C pf ww (6½)	84½	84½	84½	..
20½	18	Consol Film Ind	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
34⅜	26⅝	Consol Film pf (1½g)	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	..
16⅜	11⅞	Consol Gas (1)	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	34½
15½	11⅞	Consol Laundries	5¼	4¾	5⅛	5⅛
11⅜	6⅞	Consol Oil ¼b)	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
1⅝	¾	Consol Rys Cu pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
29½	15⅜	Consol Textile (h)	1	1	1	1
19½	10⅜	Container n	23¾	22	23¾	23⅝
2⅜	1⅜	Cont Baking A	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
87½	73¾	Cont Baking B	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
24⅝	18	Cont Can (1)	82	81	82	81
46	41	Cont Diamond Fibre (½b)	21½	21¼	21½	21
4	2½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	42¼	41	42	41½
38½	33½	Cont Motors	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
69	60	Cont Oil (1)	26	25¾	26	25¾
74⅝	68½	Corn Exchange (3)	64½	64	64	63¾
7⅜	5⅞	Corn Products (3)	71	71¼	72	71¼
27⅞	25¾	Coty	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
18⅝	15⅝	Cream of Wheat (2)	25¼	24¾	25	24¾
84½	43¾	Crosley Radio (¼e)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	26⅜
19⅝	7⅞	Crown Cork & S (1)	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16½
2⅜	1⅛	Crown Zeller vte	50¼	50	50¼	50
2⅜	1⅛	Crucible Steel	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14⅜	11⅛	Cuba Co	37	36¼	37	..
14⅛	6½	Cuba Cn Sug	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
102	83½	Cuban Am Sug	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
		Cuban Am Sug pf	98½	96¼	98	96¾

44½	38⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	40	40	40	40½
23½	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	20¼	19¾	19¾	..
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½
21½	10⅛	Curtiss-Wright A	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝
90	80	Cushman 7% (7)	80	80	80	..
65	54¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	59	58½	59	58¼

—D—

84	52	Deere & Co	87	85	86	83¼
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
26	22	Deisel W G (.50¶)	24	23⅞	23¾	24⅛
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	44½	43⅞	44½	42¾
23⅛	15¾	Del Lack & W	19	18¾	18⅝	18½
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	8	8	8	7¾
152	128⅝	Detroit Edison (4)	145	142	145	..
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	54¼	51¼	54½	54
40½	37½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	38	38	38	37½
34⅜	25½	Distillers Cp Seag	27⅜	26¾	27	26½
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	45¼	44¼	45¼	45½
11⅞	8¾	Dominion Stores	9¾	9½	9½	9½
75⅝	50⅜	Douglas A	32½	29	32	32
32½	29	Dresser A (1½e)	72½	71¼	71¾	71¾
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	33	33	33	33
150¼	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	7½	7	7½	7
132⅜	129	du Pont deb (6)	148	145½	148	147½
115¾	112½	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	122	132½	133	131¾
			112	112	112	..

—E—

97⅜	71⅞	Eastern Roll Mill	85⅜	81½	85⅜	81½
167½	156½	Eastman Kodak (8¶)	162	162	162	162
36⅞	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	35½	35	35	35½
9¼	7¼	EltingonSchild	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
44⅜	36½	ElecAuto-Lite (1.20)	41¼	40⅜	41	40½
17⅜	13⅜	Elec Boat	15¼	14½	15¼	14¼
8⅜	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
64½	29½	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	15⅛
69	32¾	El Pw&L 6% pf	63½	62½	63½	62
55¼	48⅞	Elec Pow & L pf	67½	66¾	67½	67
12½	7½	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	51	50	50	51½
66	55	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1	1	1	1
63	48	Engineers Pub S	10⅛	10	10¼	9¾
7¾	6	Engineers PS ww	66	66	66	66
17⅜	11⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	65	63	63	..
27⅜	16⅝	Equitable Off Blg	6½	6½	6½	..
19	11¾	Erie RR	6¾	6¼	6¼	..
15½	12	Erie RR 1pf	14⅜	14½	14½	14½
40¼	31¼	Erie RR 2pf	21⅜	21½	21½	22½
		Eureka Vacuum (.80)	15	15	15	..
		Evans Products (1)	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14¾
			37⅞	35½	35½	35⅞

—F—

3⅞	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3¼
14½	11½	Fairbanks pf	15¼	14¼	14⅜	14¼
40¼	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	45¾	45	45	43¾
38⅜	31⅛	Fajardo Sug	39¼	37⅝	39	37⅜
24⅞	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	22½	22	22½	..
92	47	Fed Min & Sm	50	50	50	..
101	70	Fed M & S pf	75	75	75	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	11½	11	11	11
5⅞	4¼	Fed Screw W	4¼	4¼	4⅝	5⅛
45	21½	Fed Water Serv	35	33	33½	33½
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (3)	23½	22¼	23	22
49½	42	Fidelity Ph Fn (1.20¶)	44½	44	44¼	44¾
33¾	24⅞	Firestone T&R pf (6)	31⅜	30¾	31	31
48¼	41½	First Nat Stores (2¾)	41½	40½	40⅝	..

Business and Industry

Only Five National Banks Fail Since FDIC Inauguration

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Reduced by Flood To 50 P. C. Rate

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Steel operations had more than their usual drama during the last fortnight. A week ago operations rose sharply to a shade over 60 per cent, the highest in many years, only to be cut down by the flood to a present level of around 50 per cent.

Last week's peak of operations was a result of the sixth successive increase since steel making activities broke out of the narrow range of 50-51 per cent operations in late January and early February. It was the highest rate of operations reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute since it began its weekly steel reports in October, 1933.

Recent Rise Unusual

By the institute's calculations it exceeded the rate reached in June, 1934, when a threatened third-quarter price advance drove purchasers in with large orders. On a tonnage basis, however, it barely topped the latter month. At that time operations reached 57.4 per cent, but the calculation of total capacity, on which the operating rate is based, has been slightly lowered since that time.

The rate of improvement during the week was unusual, operations gaining 4.2 per cent from 55.8 per cent of capacity in a single seven-day period.

Numerous explanations were given for the sharp increase. The quick revival in retail automobile sales has encouraged motor buying of steel. Rail mills increased operations for spring deliveries. Structural steel buying is better. Contracts for heavy construction have been running more than double the 1935 rate recently. Because of the unusually severe winter many projects originally scheduled for December and January are just now starting.

Some part of the acceleration is apparently due to the new price schedules. Iron Age said, "The sudden sharp acceleration in the upward trend of steel output can certainly not be attributed entirely to normal expansion in demand. Sheet, strip steel and bar mill operations are up sharply, as these products are most affected by second-quarter price schedules."

Hit Entire Industry

The flood shut down virtually the entire steel industry in an area normally providing about one third of the country's steel-making capacity. At first, it was expected that damage would be very heavy. The effect of cold water upon the expensive hot linings of blast furnaces and open hearths is practically to require new linings. However, most furnaces are set high above the level of the steel yards and the damage was unexpectedly small.

On the other hand, it is supposed that certain kinds of finished steel, such as sheets and strips, were damaged by contact with water. Moreover, the steel industry has been rapidly electrified in recent years, and water-borne sand and grit in the machinery may require that it be completely disassembled to avoid costly damage later on.

The trade now expects that steel operations in the flooded areas will be resumed within a week or fortnight with few exceptions. Some of the business which flooded producers have had to turn away will probably be switched to other areas.

Utility's Earnings Reveal Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Engineers Public Service Corporation's combined gross earnings of subsidiaries, as previously reported, were $45,085,533, a gain of $1,397,836, or 3.2 per cent, and net earnings, after expenses and taxes, were $18,875,700, a gain of $837,442, or 4.6 per cent, compared with 1934.

The amount applicable to the parent company's stocks, after all prior deductions or additions, was $1,605,868, compared with $1,111,859 in 1934, and with preferred dividen requirements of $2,323,537.

Combined electric - department gross earnings of subsidiaries, constituting 76.3 per cent of total revenue, were $1,346,374 larger in 1935 than in 1934, or 4.1 per cent, the report shows. The gain, it adds, "was undoubtedly somewhat retarded by substantial rate reductions made during the year."

Transportation revenues, which were 14.3 per cent of the total, were slightly higher in 1935.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 188

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1936, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1936.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, March 17, 1936.

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Lumber Business Begins to Boom

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 23

THE National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported new business at lumber mills during the week ended March 14 was heavier than in any previous week of 1936 or 1935, except two weeks last April.

The industry during the week stood at 60 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 65 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Production of 208,874,000 feet at 565 mills, and shipments of 226,281,000 feet were the largest since last fall, the association reported. Booker orders totaled 240,994,000 feet.

Shipments exceeded the preceding week's figure by 9 per cent, new business by 10 per cent, with production about the same. New business was 15 per cent greater than production and shipments 8 per cent greater.

Commodity Prices Decline to Lowest Level of the Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.6 per cent during the week ended March 14, which is a new low for the year, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index now stands at 79.2 per cent of the 1926 average. This is a decrease of 1.7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding week of a month ago and is 0.3 per cent below the corresponding date of last year. Compared with the depression low, however, the current index shows an increase of approximately 33 per cent.

Sharp decreases in wholesale prices of farm products and foods again largely accounted for the decline in the composite index.

Raw materials continued downward, declining 0.9 per cent during the week. A net decrease of 3.5 per cent has been recorded in raw materials in the past three weeks. This week's index—77.2—is 2.2 per cent below the level of a month ago.

Finished products dropped 0.5 per cent and semi-manufactured articles fell 0.1 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Mar. 14 1936	Mar. 7 1936	Mar. 17 1934	Mar. 18 1933
All commodities	79.2	79.7	73.7	60.4
Farm products	76.4	77.7	62.0	43.4
Foods	79.7	81.4	67.7	54.8
Hides & leath. prods.	95.5	95.7	88.8	68.1
Textile products	70.4	70.4	76.0	51.1
Fuel & light. matrls.	77.2	77.3	72.6	63.7
Metals & mtl. prods.	85.9	86.0	86.5	77.5
Building materials	85.1	85.0	86.2	70.1
Chemicals & drugs	79.0	79.4	75.8	71.5
House furnishing gds.	82.6	82.7	82.4	72.3
Miscel. commodities	68.2	68.2	69.2	59.3
All comds. other than farm, prods. & foods	79.0	79.0	78.6	66.1
All comds. other than farm products	79.8	80.1	76.2	64.1
Raw materials	77.2	77.9	1*	1*
Semimnfact. articles	74.6	74.7	1*	1*
Finished products	81.2	81.6	1*	1*

*Not computed.

Union Carbide Net For 1935 Is Equal To $3.03 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports earnings of $27,254,248 for the year 1935 after all charges and reserves for depreciation and depletion, equal to $3.03 a share on the common. This compares with a net income of $20,277,442 or $2.25 a share for the year 1934.

The consolidated balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 1, 1935, showed current assets of $87,439,864.25, and current liabilities, including the dividend payable Jan. 1, 1936, of $15,986,740.18 as compared with $74,886,351.02 and $12,009,815.06 at the close of 1934. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 7.19 to 1 after provision for the payment of the dividend of Jan. 1, 1936.

Cash and marketable securities were $29,965,050.34 as compared with $20,410,103.63 at the close of 1934. Inventories amounted to $41,199,619.82 as compared with $41,281,042.82 at the close of the previous year.

During the year the number of stockholders increased from 53,217 to 54,444, the greatest number in the history of the company to date. For construction, acquisition of new properties and similar purchases the company spent $11,630,461.98 in 1935. These expenditures were made from current assets.

Cotton Spinning Drops in February

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during February at 105.2 per cent of capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 111.9 per cent in January this year and 100.2 per cent in February last year.

Spinning spindles in place Feb. 29 totaled 28,864,406, of which 23,337,070 were active at some time during the month, compared with 29,040,208 and 23,323,958 for January this year.

Active spindle hours for February totaled 6,736,374,454, or an average of 233 hours per spindle in places, compared with 7,713,696,496 and 266 for January this year, and 6,575,356,514 and 213 for February last year.

Packard Motor Reports 1935 Net of $3,315,622

DETROIT, March 23—The Packard Motor Car Company and subsidiaries report a net profit in 1935 of $3,315,622 after depreciation, federal taxes and other deductions. This is equivalent to 22 cents each on 15,000,000 shares of no-par capital stock outstanding.

In the preceding year the company reported a net loss of $7,290,549, on the same basis.

Banking Situation Definitely Better, Declares O'Connor

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—In his annual report to Congress, J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, noted a "material improvement" in the banking situation as reflected in periodic statements of condition.

The report, covering the period ended last Oct. 31, said only five national banks had failed since inauguration of federal deposit insurance Jan. 1, 1934.

These five institutions had deposits of only $5,440,000, compared with a peak of 438 national banks which suspended operations in 1933, involving deposits of $781,679,000.

Dealing with savings deposits, the report stated that those reported by all active banks, including national, state commercial, mutual savings and other types in the states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and all insular possessions, aggregated $21,839,710,000 on June 29, 1935. This compared with $20,597,226,000 previously reported for June 30, 1934. These totals exclude postal savings and Christmas savings accounts.

Per capita savings, calculated on an estimated population of 142,446,318, were $153.32 for 1935. For 1934, based on a population of 141,473,106, the average was $145.59.

Wants Law Clarified

In his suggestions for legislation, Mr. O'Connor asked Congress to "clarify" an existing law whereby national banks may declare dividends only semi-annually.

The request did not elaborate, but observers believed it meant the repeal of the 70-year-old provision that the Comptroller himself declares is being constantly violated.

The most flagrant violation was said to involve cases where a bank would declare the dividends semi-annually, but would make disbursements on quarterly installments. It is understood O'Connor wants the law changed so that dividends legally may be both declared and paid quarterly.

Mr. O'Connor also renewed his suggestion for a retirement plan or pension fund for national bank examiners. The plan he proposed would require no appropriations from Congress, but would be financed through monthly salary deductions from the employees plus the application of a portion of the assessments against banks and their affiliates.

163 Receiverships

The report showed 163 national bank receiverships were terminated during the period, including 11 banks which were restored to solvency.

"This figure exceeds by 41 the largest total of receiverships terminated in any one year in the previous history of this bureau," Mr. O'Connor said.

"The stabilizing influence of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation," the report said, "and its contribution to the general welfare of banking in the nation cannot be over-emphasized.

"Approximately 52,000,000 depositors are insured in 14,218 banks, and the deposits of approximately 98.5 per cent of them are fully insured under the maximum of $5000 protection."

Many of the statistics in the report had been made public previously.

Chicago Business Continues at High Levels During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 23—Chicago enjoyed a good business period during the past week while other commercial centers of the country staggered under adverse effects of spring floods, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Far-sighted merchants, particularly larger wholesalers, indicate that Chicago may feel some adverse business reactions later, but to date the flood disaster has not spread its toll here.

Retail trade in Chicago during the week gave promise to an Easter almost up to 1929 standards. Steady buying was reported throughout the city. Sizable additions of temporary workers have been made to handle the Easter trade.

Wholesalers had another week well ahead of a year ago. Greatest interest centers about brilliant hued Easter clothing and accessories with high colored gloves, belts, scarves and hand bags in heavy demand.

Power consumption eased during the week. Railroad business was seriously crippled by the flood. Local transit lines reported fares materially ahead of 1935.

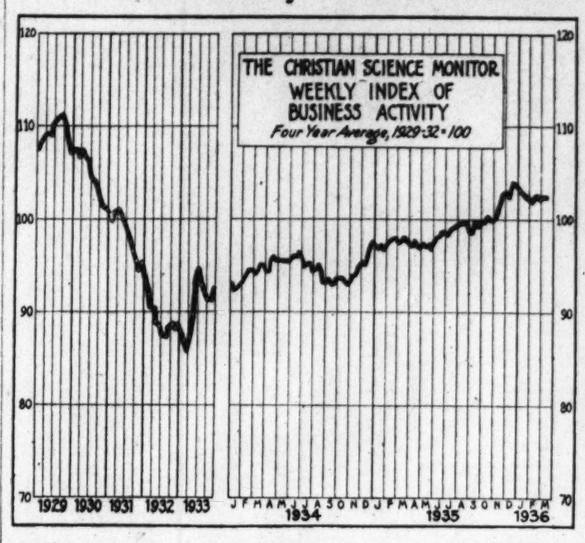
Niles-Bement-Pond Merger With General Machinery

HARTFORD, March 23—Directors of Niles-Bement-Pond Company and the General Machinery Corporation have approved plans for the consolidation of the two companies under the name of the former. Special stockholders' meetings have been called for April 20 and 21, respectively, to consider the proposal.

Under the plan holders of common stock of Niles-Bement-Pond would receive for each share held, two shares of common stock of the new company, while holders of common stock of General Machinery would receive new common stock share for share. New $4.50 convertible preferred stock of the consolidated company would be issued to holders of 7 per cent preferred stock of General Machinery on the basis of 1.05 shares of the new for each share of old.

The new corporation would have outstanding 30,000 shares of $4.50 convertible preferred stock and not more than 496,850 of common shares. Each of the new preferred shares would be convertible into four shares of new common stock until March 31, 1938; three and a half shares to March 31, 1940 and three shares until March 31, 1942.

Business Holds Steady Gait As Shown by Monitor Index


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Four Year Average, 1929-32 = 100
120
110
100
90
80
70
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1934 1935 1936

Growing confidence in the spring prospects for business activity is finding support in various trade reports, although as yet there are offsetting factors which are preventing business in general from taking a forward spurt. The slight advance which was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of business activity on March 8 (final) was maintained in the latest index for which data are available. The index is 102.4 (prel.) on March 15 unchanged from the preceding week and compares with 97.7 on March 18, 1935.

After taking into account the seasonal factors which have been reckoned for the series included in the index, bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight car loadings registered declines, although for the latter the reported data showed a slight increase. The contraseasonal advance in electric power output offset the declines in the other two series, with the net result of a side-wise movement in the general index.

Effects of the war tension in Europe were to be found in the speculative markets here, but business in general showed no signs of being affected adversely. Automobile production was stepped up sharply to 90,660 cars from 84,705 in the preceding week. Steel production is, of course, benefiting from this improvement. The machine tool and rubber industries are among other lines looking to the pick-up in the automotive industry for benefits. The rubber business has been especially hard hit not only by the slump in motors but also by the tire strike last month in Akron.

Retail trade in many sections has made excellent gains, though retarded by the prolonged severe cold weather. With the approach of Easter, it has been lively where milder weather has set in. Orders for women's apparel, for instance, have mounted to such an extent that manufacturers have found some difficulty in increasing production to take care of the increased business. A storm in the middle West, heavy rains, and the devastating floods in the East have crippled trade in the areas affected.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Mar. 15.* 1936	Mar. 8. 1936	Mar 16. 1935
Combined index	102.4	102.4	97.7
Bk debits outside N.Y.C.	93.6	93.7	92.3
Elec power prod	117.1	116.6	106.6
Car loadings, misc	96.6	96.8	94.1

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

As the European tension eased, confidence in Wall Street as evidenced in the stock market recovered. But flood news was unfavorable, and the volume on the recovery was slack. The anniversary of the beginning of the current bull market was the subject of much comment and may have contributed to the hesitancy.

The implications drawn from the flood news were rather contradictory. On the one hand it was expected that steel operations would be seriously interfered with, causing a sharp reduction from the peak of 61 per cent of operations reported for last week. Moreover, it was thought that the steel companies would be put to considerable cost to repair the flood damage. Steel stocks reacted very mildly to the favorable operating reports and the annual statement of U. S. Steel. The railroads were also expected to suffer considerably from flood damage, which will be reflected in their operating statements for March and April.

Benefits From Flood

On the other hand traders combed the lists for stocks to benefit by the swollen waters. Among these were the shares of the equipment companies, which will profit from factory repairs. The commercial air lines did a tidy business handling passenger traffic which could not move by rails. The building industry, both industrial and residential, is expected to benefit in new business; on this score the steel companies will have as offset to their own losses the considerable business necessitated by the washing out of bridges, railroad tracks, etc.

There is some concern in Wall Street at the failure of the railroad stocks to "confirm" the recovery of the industrials. According to the Dow-Jones figures, the rails have been in a steady downtrend since the 1935-1936 peak of February 21, and failed to reflect the March 6 peak of industrial shares or the substantial recovery of the latter from the late February decline. The sluggishness of the rails is attributed to the added operating costs of the Social Security Act and the Rail Pension Act which went into effect on March 1, the current threat of labor trouble involved in the Wheeler-Crosser labor protection bill; the possible end of the freight surcharges in June, amounting to approximately $100,000,000 a year; the ICC cut in the basic passenger fare to two cents which goes into effect on June 2; and lastly the floods.

The President's $1,500,000,000 relief message, sandwiched in between slices of flood news, received little attention in the Street. The figure was approximately as expected. The only noteworthy part of the speech, in the Street's opinion, was the fact that the President again used a message to Congress for the purpose of airing an economic theory about the shortcomings of business men.

Larger Tax Payments Please

The March 15 quarterly treasury financing and income tax payments caused some mildly sensational changes in the banking and reserve figures. About as expected, excess reserves of the member banks dropped abruptly by $642,000,000 to $2,390,000,000, down $920,000,000 since the December peak. At the same time the Treasury's balance with the Reserve banks rose by $676,000,000 from $391,000,000 to $1,067,000,000. Meantime member bank deposits in New York were drawn down $122,000,000, presumably to pay either for government bonds or for income taxes. Brokers' loans were off $79,000,000 for the week, to $1,010,000,000, eliminating a substantial part of the rise of $159,000,000 in the previous fortnight.

The drop was attributed to the fact that government bond dealers sold their bonds to customers and paid off the bank loans with which they had been carrying the bonds. There was considerable surprise and favorable comment at the large volume of income tax payments, estimated at around 45 per cent above those of a year ago, an increase larger than had been officially anticipated, and it was hoped that this good showing might mitigate the pressure for higher taxes.

The Street continues to express opposition to the Administration's revolutionary proposal for taxing corporate savings. There is a tendency toward the "I told you so" comment on the difficulties which the House Ways and Means Subcommittee is meeting in the matter of sinking fund requirements, state laws preventing dividend payments by corporations with impaired capital, foreign stockholdings, etc. Many results unanticipated by the Administration are predicted if the proposal is made law, as for example that few corporations will modify their dividend habits, so that the net result will be to increase the taxes paid in the lower income tax brackets, and that the result may be in the long run to decrease dividend payments in hard times more than they are increased in good times.

Investment Market Quieter

Indignation over the political changes made in the Federal Reserve system by the Administration in eliminating conservative governors and agents has given way to curiosity over the rumors that the Reserve Board is soon to increase the member banks' reserve requirements and simplify the margin requirements for brokers and banks on security collateral loans.

The volume of capital flotations fell off to $80,000,000 compared with $115,000,000 the previous week. The investment market has been going through a slight "breathing spell" as a result of the recent unsettlement of the bond market incident to the European diplomatic tension. The Louisville & Nashville issue slated for last Wednesday was postponed, as was the new money offering of Jones and Laughlin.

Morgan Stanley's $56,000,000 offering of Consumers' Power 3½s sold promptly and went to a premium over the offering price. This week's offerings are expected to recover in volume, and despite the lull of last week the total offerings for March of over $500,000,000 are predicted to exceed those of last July and reach the highest total since the Securities Act was passed in 1933.

Tomorrow will probably see the appearance of the $90,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric issue, headed by Blyth Co., Inc., the largest offering yet made under federal control. It will probably be followed quickly by a $75,000,000 offering of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates. Out of nine large issues recently offered, all but two "industrials" are selling a point or more above the offering price.

More Executives Getting Big Pay Listed by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—A number of high salaries, three in excess of $100,000 when bonuses are considered, were reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission and just made public. It was revealed that bonuses in 1934 above $30,000 totaled $569,610.

The highest remuneration in reports made public today was $140,860 received in 1934 by Charles B Bohn, president of Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, including a bonus of $80,860.

Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., received a salary of $100,219 in 1934 and W. S. Carpenter Jr., vice-president, remuneration of $106,270, the latter including a bonus of $45,500.

List du Pont Officers' Pay

Other remuneration paid in 1934 by du Pont de Nemours & Co. was as follows: Bonuses are those awarded in the year, rather than amounts actually paid:

Name	Salaries Including Bonuses	Bonuses
J. Thompson Brown, v. p.	$77,810	$35,000
C. M. A. Stine, v. p.	77,220	35,000
F. G. Tallman, v. p.	13,500	None
L. A. Yerkes, pr. sub.	72,154	31,500
Fin Sparre, deptl. head	47,220	None
William Richter, deptl. general manager	66,664	31,500
F. W. Pickard, v. p.	77,360	31,500
C. R. Mudge, deptl. head	52,120	None
T. S. Grasselli, pr. sub.	69,448	None
B. Echols, v. p.	77,395	38,000
Irénée du Pont, v. chr.	18,750	None
A. Felix du Pont, deptl. gen. manager	26,293	None
J. E. Crane, v. p.	77,200	35,000
R. R. M. Carpenter, v. p.	13,540	None
J. J. Raskob, v. p.	9,036	None
C. H. Biesterfeld	None	54,810
E. K. Bolton	None	30,800
C. K. Davis	None	30,800
F. L. Meyer Jr.	None	33,600
J. W. McCoy	None	31,500
F. A. Wardenburg	None	30,800
E. G. Robinson	None	37,800

The Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation in addition to the remuneration paid to Mr. Bohn, reported $60,430 each paid to Peter A. Markey, vice president-treasurer, and H. W. Holt, vice president, including bonuses of $40,430 each, and $18,000 paid to Henry Levitt, plant manager.

Other Corporations

The American Locomotive Company reported salaries for 1934 as follows: William C. Dickerman, president, $55,415; Alexander S. Henry, vice president, $29,624; Joseph Davis, vice president, $29,461; Duncan W. Fraser, vice president, $24,479; Joseph B. Ennis, vice president, $22,226.

The White Motor Corporation reported salaries in 1934 as follows: A. G. Bean, president, $39,600; T. R. Dahl, vice president-secretary, $18,800; George H. Kelly, vice president-treasurer, $28,800.

The International Salt Company reported salaries for 1934 as follows: Edward L. Fuller, president, $28,740; P. Silas Walter, vice president, $41,240; James H. Dunham, treasurer, $25,000; H. M. Griffiths, officer of subsidiaries, $18,000; H. J. Osborn, officer of subsidiaries, $18,740.

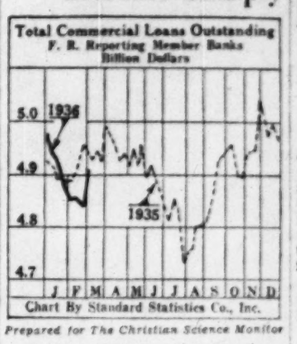
Two New Banks Open In Two States During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 21—Number of new banking offices opening during the past week included one in Texas and one in Oregon, according to Rand McNally & Co.

One merger in Ohio is also recorded in the report, with one discontinued bank and one voluntary liquidation.

Commercial Loans Increase Sharply



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BANK loans on other than security collateral increased sharply in the first week of March after having declined steadily for almost three months. A single week's upturn, even of substantial proportions, carries little significance.

If the rise should be maintained, however, and reach greater than seasonal proportions in the next few months, it would indicate that business enterprises are turning to the banks for working capital in anticipation of further improvement in industrial activity.

W. T. Grant Company Sales in 1935 Year Largest in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—W. T. Grant Company and subsidiaries report net earnings of $3,334,246 for the year ended Jan. 31, 1936, after all charges, including provision for federal income tax, equal to $2.78 on the common. This compares with earnings of $2,616,202 or $2.18 a share during the previous year.

Sales of $91,981,814 were the largest in the history of the company, and an increase of $6,912,202, or 8.13 per cent, over the year before.

On Jan. 31 the consolidated balance sheet showed current assets of $19,980,277, including cash of $8,805,782 and inventories of $10,979,229. Current liabilities were $2,802,692, leaving working capital of $17,177,585, an increase of $1,608,009 over the preceding year. Mortgages and deferred notes payable were reduced by $1,072,700 in 1935.

"One of the serious problems confronting the merchant today is the task of distributing merchandise without raising its price because of increasing costs of taxes and related expenses," William T. Grant, chairman, and B. A. Rowe, president, said in their letter to stockholders.

"The distributor is not only being called upon to absorb these higher costs which apply to its own operations, but is also obliged to collect in the retail price the tax burdens assessed against manufacturers and producers during the process of converting raw materials and labor into articles of everyday use and service.

"In addition to increased general taxes, discriminatory legislation is being fostered against large and efficient retail distributing organizations. Such legislation would result in additional burdens to be paid for by the consumer."

The company opened six stores in 1935, lifting the number in operation to 471.

Electricity Price For American User Declines Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 23—The average cost of electricity per kilowatt hour in the United States fell again last year and is now under the 3-cent mark, thus continuing the long down trend which has continued steadily, with the exception of the World War period and the years immediately following, since Thomas A. Edison established his first central station, says a report by the Edison Electric Institute.

Last year's figure of 4.99 cents for the year ended Jan. 31 is 43 per cent below the cost in 1913 and is 77 per cent under the average price at the time of the World Fair in 1893. In 1903, it had dropped to 15 cents and in 1913, the date used by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for its cost-of-living index, the rate was 8.7 cents. Since 1925, when electrical household appliances began to gain in popular use, the rates have declined at an accelerated pace.

Meanwhile, efficiency of lamps and appliances has increased, and average annual use, for the year ended on Jan. 31, was 678 kilowatt-hours for the entire country, against 634 the year before, when the average rate was 5.28 cents. The monthly bill averaged 3 cents higher at $2.82, against $2.79, but not only did the quantity of electricity sold increase, but each unit of electricity did more work if up-to-date equipment and lights were used.

Total revenue of the electric light and power industry was $1,930,116,300 for the twelve months, a gain of 4.6 per cent over the $1,845,076,600 revenue of the preceding year. In January, total revenue was $179,140,500, against $170,101,000, a gain of 5.3 per cent.

Domestic service rose 11.4 per cent, retail commercial sales 12.6 per cent, and industrial sales were up 13.8 per cent over a year ago, with total current sales 12.5 per cent higher for the month.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON

of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, a member of the Federal Reserve System, at the close of business on March 4th, 1936. Published in accordance with a call made by the Federal Reserve bank of this district on a date fixed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

ASSETS	
Loans and discounts	$ 3,433,217.61
Overdrafts	236.78
United States Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	3,443,172.83
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	954,286.39
Customers' liability on account of acceptances	36,906.45
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	1,297,609.66
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	2,481,667.58
Other assets	24,935.58
Total	$11,672,232.58
LIABILITIES	
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations	$ 8,299,772.83
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	283,402.17
State, county, and municipal deposits	317,583.75
United States Government and postal savings deposits	23,100.00
Deposits of other banks, certified and officers' checks outstanding, etc.	1,299,318.88
Total of items 14 to 18, inclusive	
Secured by the pledge of loans and/or investments $ 689,696.31	
Not secured by the pledge of loans and/or investments 9,353,683.32	
Total Deposits $10,343,379.63	
Acceptances executed by this bank	16,324.83
Acceptances executed by other banks for account of this bank	23,532.80
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	11,819.77
Other liabilities	32,422.19
Capital account:	
First preferred stock, 3125 shares, par $80 per share, retirable at $80 per share	$ 750,000
Common stock, 10,000 shares, par $50 per share	310,000
Surplus	282,014.90
Undivided profits—net	2,548.46
Reserves for contingencies	
Total Capital Account	1,344,563.36
Total, Including Capital Account	$11,672,232.58

Memorandum: Loans and Investments Pledged to Secure Liabilities:

United States Government obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	$ 1,238,645.68
Total Pledged, excluding rediscounts	$ 1,238,645.68
Pledged:	
Against United States Government and postal savings deposits	361,847.62
Against other deposits	876,798.06
Total Pledged	$ 1,238,645.68

I, William N. Oedel, Treasurer, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM N. OEDEL

Correct—Attest:
ROGER AMORY
SHERIDAN J. THORUP
VINCENT FARNSWORTH
Directors

State of Massachusetts, county of Suffolk, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of March, 1936.

G. DOUGLAS SMITH
(L. S.) Notary Public
My commission expires Oct. 9, 1942.

REPORT OF A HOLDING COMPANY AFFILIATE

of a bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, published in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act.

Report as of March 4th, 1936, of CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT TRUST

19 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., which is affiliated with The Union Trust Company of Boston, 24 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Kind of business:
Investment Trust.

Manner in which above-named organization is affiliated with member bank, and degree of control:
Consolidated Investment Trust is the registered holder of 8,948 common shares of The Union Trust Company of Boston (of a total of 10,000) of which 4,961 shares are deposited under an option agreement to purchase.

Financial relations with bank:
Stock of affiliated bank owned:
8,948 shares—par $50 $448,400.00

Other information necessary to disclose fully relations with bank:
Bank acts as Transfer Agent for stock of Consolidated Investment Trust. Roger Amory, Chairman Executive Committee and Trustee; John W. Lowes, Trustee; William Helway Hill, Vice-President; Vincent Farnsworth, Treasurer of Consolidated Investment Trust, are directors of bank.
Consolidated Investment Trust does not have voting control of bank because option for purchase of 4,961 shares, referred to above carries voting right.

I, O. Kelley Anderson, President of Consolidated Investment Trust, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. KELLEY ANDERSON

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of March, 1936.

STEWART G. ORR
(L. S.) Notary Public
My commission expires March 19, 1937.

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Strong New England Institution

Incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STEADILY GROWING

During 1935 the Boston Mutual made an increase of business in force of over 5½ per cent.

At the close of the year, the Company had 241,141 policies in force, giving insurance protection of $74,959,928 to individuals, families and homes in New England.

Its total income from all sources during 1935 amounted to $3,551,455.

Its total assets on December 31, 1935, amounted to $11,314,399.

Its total liabilities were $10,629,090. of which sum $10,347,834. represents the reserve to protect existing policy contracts.

During 1935 the Company paid to its policyholders for death claims, cash surrender values and dividends the sum of $1,680,933.

Since its organization the Company has paid to its policyholders the sum of $24,709,909.

The Boston Mutual's surplus on December 31, 1935, including dividends declared and apportioned for 1936 and unassigned funds, was $685,309.

During its history of thirty six years, the Boston Mutual has met every obligation it has assumed.

The Company takes pride in its long record of prompt payment of death claims and all other benefits to its policyholders.

The Directors have declared the same rate of dividends for 1936 on both Ordinary and Weekly Premium policies as prevailed in 1935.

H. O. EDGERTON, President — J. R. BENTON, Vice-President

E. C. MANSFIELD, Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Jay R. Benton, Francis J. Carney, Willard B. Clark, Herbert O. Edgerton, Damon E. Hall, Frank H. Hardison, Lester G. Hathaway, Seward W. Jones, Robert Luce, Edward C. Mansfield, William P. McPherson, John W. Marno, Frank L. Richardson

HOME OFFICE

Boston Mutual Life Building, 160 Congress St., Boston

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Sally and the "Sugar Bush"

SALLY'S Great-Aunt Sarah knew how happy a little girl could be in a maple wood in sugar-off time, and so it happened that one fine day in early March Sally found herself trudging along a winding country road on her way to visit the farm.

The road itself, deep in miry ruts, was quite impassable, but stretching along each side of it were the woods and through these Sally hurried, anxious to reach her destination. Overhead the fine branches of the trees were tinged with the color of returning spring—the maples tinted with red, the elms with yellow, the willows with bright green, the beeches with russet.

A gray squirrel ran along a fence rail and sat up to look at Sally, then disappeared hastily as it heard the angry scold of the red squirrel, in a tree overhead. Chipmunks scampered along a stone fence and a black squirrel as large as a kitten jumped from tree to tree

Sally sat down on the top rail of a fence to rest. On the ground in front of her she saw a snake behaving strangely. It would coil and hump itself, thresh its tail about, but would not leave its place in the grass.

Getting a New Dress

She watched it curiously. Suddenly its skin split on its back just behind its head, and with many contortions, it pushed its head out through the slit and, dressed in a shiny new suit, crawled slowly away leaving its cast-off skin lying on the grass.

"Wouldn't it be funny if my dress split up the back and I could crawl out through the hole and have a new dress on?" said Sally to herself, and laughed at the idea. "I must hurry," she thought and ran quickly along until at the bend of the road she came within sight of the fine old stone mansion set on a little hill. Great elms towered behind it and four hedges of lilacs extended from the two front doors to the row of honey locusts by the road.

Jolly, the shepherd dog, ran barking to meet her. Pedro, the peacock, spread his gorgeous fan tail and stalked majestically about in the foreground. The guinea hens and the geese set up a chorus from the barnyard across the road, and the placid cows looked up from their leisurely cud-chewing to wonder what Jolly was so excited about.

In the Maple Grove

Sally bounded into the house through the long hall and burst into the big living room. Great-Aunt Sarah was sitting before a fire of huge logs. She welcomed Sally with pleasure. Then she called to Bridget to bake a special cake for Pedro and Jolly so that Sally might feed them. They sat by the cheery fire and visited until the cakes were done. Then Sally went to the barns to see the animals. She helped to place the pans of fresh milk to cool on the racks in the big stone spring house. Directly after supper she went to bed.

In the morning Great-Aunt Sarah said Sally could go to the maple grove where the men were working. Almost every tree was tapped and at the root of each was a bucket made from a hollowed-out log to catch the dripping sap. From far off Sally could hear the "Haw-Gee" of the men as they steered the oxen drawing the two hogsheads on the "stone boat" from tree to tree.

Sally ran where they were and was just in time to see the hogsheads emptied into a huge iron cauldron suspended over a roaring fire. One man was busy chopping wood, another was keeping the sap from boiling over. Sometimes he stirred it with a spoon which had a handle as long as a rake; sometimes he held a piece of fat salt pork dangling from a pole in the foam to keep it from rising higher. It was certainly a busy place.

Boiling Sap

After a while one of the men asked her if she would like to boil some sap down herself. When she shrieked with delight, he said, "Go to the house and fetch an iron pot and I'll fix you up."

When she returned, the man slipped a rod through the handle of the iron pot, suspended it over a convenient rock hole and kindled a fire beneath. He gave Sally a pail in which to collect her sap and told her to get wood from the pile. Soon her sap was cream colored, then it became light brown, and oh, how good it smelled.

"Look out it doesn't burn; you'd better take it to the house and let the girl finish it for you," one of the men said.

"While I am boiling it, you go fill this pan with snow from the cave," said the girl when Sally arrived with her pot of sirup, "and you may have a sugar-off."

The cave was some distance away and in it one could find snow even until July. Sally went willingly and returned to find the sirup just thick enough to pour onto the snow, which chilled it into a waxy sweetmeat like caramel. Such a feast as she and Great-Aunt Sarah did have. To Sally the taste was even better because she had done the work herself.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It Was All That Fannie Rabbit Could Do to Stop

Mayor Bear Takes Up Poetry

By Ralph Bergengren

"IT WEIGHS heavily on me," said Mayor John Bear, helping himself to a few more of the sugared carrots that Mrs. Bear had provided for dessert.

"Yes, these are delicious sugared carrots. We had them at home when I was a cub. But I must say, Anne, that the sugared carrots mother used to make were not so good as these." He ate the sugared carrots he had taken, and sighed as he reached for some more. "It weighs on me."

"Do you mean to tell me, John Bear," said Mrs. Bear, "that it weighs on you that my sugared carrots are better than those your mother used to make?"

"He doesn't mean that, mamma," said Theodore Bear, reaching his paw toward the plate of sugared carrots. "It would be too silly."

"Papa is never silly," said Dorothy Bear, seriously. She ate the last sugared carrot on the plate, and added, "I suppose it's some more of those tiresome public duties."

The New Librarian

"In a way. In a way," said the Mayor, untying his napkin at the back of his neck. "This afternoon I called in at the Public Library to see how things are getting along in the temporary absence of Miss Fannie Fox, our librarian. Miss Fannie Rabbit is taking her place.

"William Henry Mouse recommended her because Miss Rabbit now and then takes care of little Henry Mouse for the Mouses. It is a very good recommendation, and I had no doubt Miss Rabbit would take equally good care of the books in the Animal Town Free Public Library. But as Mayor of Animal Town it was my duty to look in and see how things were going.

John Bear Chooses a Book

"So I looked in. I talked with Miss Rabbit. She is charming young animal. I looked at the bookshelf. I removed and glanced over a small volume of poetry, 'Buttercups and Icicles,' by John Owl. Instead of putting it back on the shelf I absently put it in my pocket."

"Why, Papa!" exclaimed Mrs. Bear, shocked.

"What weighs on my mind," said Mayor Bear, "is whether to take that book to Miss Rabbit at her home this evening, or return it at the Public Library tomorrow morning on my way to the Town Hall.

"On the one hand, she may not miss it at all. On the other hand, she may have discovered the loss already and be unable to eat or sleep properly until she finds it. Although small enough to go in my pocket it is too large to slip under the door of the Public Library."

"I'll take it," said Theodore. "I know Fannie Rabbit."

"No," said Mayor Bear, "I took it away and it is my place to take it back."

"It is a lovely evening for a moonlight walk," said Mrs. Bear. "And I haven't seen Mrs. Rabbit for quite a while. After I've done the dishes and put on my shawl and bonnet let's all go together."

"I'd like to come, too," said Dorothy. "But I haven't done my geography lesson."

The Rabbit Family

Miss Fannie Rabbit, temporary librarian of the Animal Town Free Public Library, lived with her mother and father and her seven brothers, Roger, Reuben, Reginald, Robert, Roy, Rupert and Robin. And that same evening after Fannie had helped her mother with the dinner dishes she went upstairs and came down again in her best black dress with white daisies and her best fur-trimmed jacket.

"Well, Fannie," said Mr. Rabbit, "where are you off to?"

"All dressed up in her best clothes," said Roger.

"I didn't know you had a party this evening," said Mrs. Rabbit.

"She's so popular you never know when she has a party," said Reuben.

"Gallivanting, I call it," said Reginald.

"It isn't a party," said Fannie, "I'm going to Mayor Bear's."

"Well, I never!" said Robert. "Going to call on the Mayor!"

"It isn't a social call," said Fannie. "It's a book. When I came to close the library this afternoon and counted the books I found we were one short. And when I went over the catalogue I found it was 'Buttercups and Icicles,' by John Owl.

"That is a very valuable book because the poet gave it to the library himself and it has his name in it in his own handwriting. You may imagine I was distressed. Of course it must be somewhere in the library because nobody ever takes out 'Buttercups and Icicles' except William Henry Mouse and he hasn't got it out now. But until it is found it is a loss, and I know Fannie Fox would expect me to report the loss to the Mayor at once."

"I'll go with you," said Mr. Rabbit. "It's quite a long time since I've had a chat with Bear."

"I'll go with you too," said Roger, Reuben, Reginald, Robert, Roy, Rupert and Robin."

"Race you," said Robert.

An Unexpected Meeting

As Mrs. Bear had said to Mr. Bear, it was a lovely night for a walk. There was snow in the woods, but spring in the air. Mayor and Mrs. Bear walked with jaunty steps, chatting of this or that domestic or public matter, for now that the Mayor had got the weight off his shoulders he could really enjoy the walk. There were a good many other animals out, tempted by the lovely night and the approach of spring.

"What is that, John?" said Mrs Bear. "Don't you hear some small animals coming this way in a great hurry."

"I believe I do," said Mayor Bear, "and now I see them. Why, bless me if it isn't Miss Rabbit."

"Why bless me, too! So it is," said Mrs. Bear. "Fannie and Mr. Rabbit himself and Roger, Reuben, Robert, Reginald, Roy, Rupert and Robin."

"They seem to be having a race," said Theodore Bear.

Mr. and Mrs. Bear and Theodore stood still and watched. The moon was coming up, so large and bright that they could plainly see the Rabbit family, all of them except Mrs. Rabbit, coming as fast as they could. Fannie was a little ahead and then came Robin, Rupert, Reginald, Mr. Rabbit himself, Roy, Reuben, Robert and Roger.

Almost a Collision

They were coming so fast that when they reached Mr. and Mrs. Bear, it was all that Fannie Rabbit could do to stop.

"Why, Mayor Bear," said Fannie. "I was just coming to see you. When I came to close up the library this afternoon and counted the books—"

"I know, I know," said Mayor Bear with a large smile. "You missed John Owl's 'Buttercups and Icicles.' Ha-ha! Couldn't find it anywhere. I just saw Owl himself perching on a bough, and I said to myself, 'How would *you* feel, John Owl, if you knew your "Buttercups and Icicles" was missing from the Public Library?' I took it myself. Ha-ha! Absently slipped it into my pocket when you weren't looking."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Fannie Rabbit.

"Here it is now," said Mayor Bear, dipping his paw in his pocket. "No, it isn't either. Bless me if I didn't take it out and leave it at home on the mantelpiece!"

Spring Song

On a bright silver morn
As I walked down the lea,
The Spring came awhisp'ring
and coaxing at me.
The pink almond blossom
shone in her bright hair,
And the birds were all singing
to welcome her there.
The daffodils hearing it
danced up the lane;
While my heart it was laughing
within me again.
O the glad earth grew fresher
and fairer to see,
When Spring came awhisp'ring
and coaxing at me!

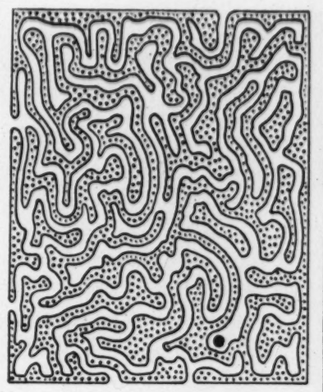
DOROTHY O. HONE

At the Railroad Junction

Barnstaple, O Barnstaple, we cannot get away,
I think we'll be in Barnstaple the livelong day,
The train goes back, the train goes forth
It goes the other way—
But still we are in Barnstaple
The — live — long — day!

CAROLINE DALE SNEDEKER

The Riggley-Wiggley Wood



The Twisty Paths Where Gypsy Walked

GYPSY had taken her ball into the wood, but when she got home again she found she had dropped it. She hurried back to the place where she had been playing, and there it was waiting for her. There were several ways into the wood, and many twisty paths to choose from. Which was the most direct path for Gypsy to take?

Answers to Classroom Puzzle

1. Desk. 2. Pen. 3. Ink. 4. Chair. 5. Stool. 6. Map. 7. Paper. 8. Cupboard. 9. Ruler. 10. Easel.

Scotty Finds A Treasure

"COME on, Scotty!" called Johnny, as he buttoned his cozy brown coat close up to his neck, "the ground is frozen hard again and Mummy has given us a big bag of crumbs for the birds."

"Woof, woof," barked Scotty softly, in the way he always did when he meant to say, "that's fine," and out they went into the garden.

How the birds enjoyed their meal! They hopped round Johnny and Scotty chirping and twittering until every single crumb had been eaten up. Then they all flew into the branches of the trees and sang a nice "Thank You" song.

"Now Scotty," said the little boy, as he folded the empty paper bag and put it into his pocket, "what game shall we play today?"

The little dog wagged his stumpy tail, cocked his ears, and looked up into Johnny's eyes as much as to say, "What do you suggest?"

"I know," said Johnny gaily, after he had thought and thought, "we'll have a treasure hunt. I'll hide the rubber bone you got at Christmas, and you can try to find it."

"Woof, woof," replied Scotty, running round and round in a circle.

Hunting the Bone

"Well, you stay here while I hide the bone," said the little boy, and off he ran to the back of the house.

It seemed a long time to the waiting puppy, but at last his master came back and told him to seek the treasure.

Away went Scotty, his short tail wiggling to and fro, his small black nose pressed close to the ground—he did love treasure hunts!

Then it was Johnny's turn to wait. Eagerly he listened for the usual signal that the treasure had been found, but minutes passed without so much as a single bark. At last, just as he was setting off to see what was keeping the little dog, back came Scotty, trying hard to carry a tiny white Persian kitten in his mouth.

"Wherever did you get that?" asked Johnny in a very surprised voice, as the bundle of fur was gently laid at his feet.

Scotty whined, and looked back the way he had come.

"I wonder who it can belong to?" thought Johnny, as he lifted up the soft little kitten. "See Scotty," he said, "it knows we are friends; it is licking my hand and purring already."

He was just about to take the little visitor into the house to show his mother, when a voice said, "If you please, that is my kitten."

The Kitten's Owner

Johnny looked round and round without seeing anyone, but at last he espied two blue eyes peeping through the garden hedge.

"I'm Jimmy. We have come to live next door," said the owner of the blue eyes, shyly. Then taking a big breath he added, "And I have been watching you feeding the birds, and hiding your dog's bone. Treasure was watching, too, until she scrambled out of my arms into your garden. 'Treasure' is my kitten's name."

"How funny!" laughed Johnny. "Scotty and I were playing at a treasure hunt."

"And he found my treasure instead of his own!" exclaimed Jimmy.

Then the two little boys looked at each other and laughed again.

"Won't you come into our garden?" said Johnny kindly.

"To play?" Jimmy asked eagerly. "To play treasure hunts, and ball, with Scotty and you?"

Johnny nodded.

"And bring crumbs to feed the birds?"

"Yes, of course," said Johnny, feeling very happy.

"That will be fine," said Jimmy, with a great big smile. "And Treasure can play with Scotty—she would like that."

Scotty barked joyfully, Treasure purred loudly, and the birds, who had been listening all the time, chirped more cheerily than ever.

Drawing Rhymes by Mabel Livingstone

. The Snail .

Round and round, round and round,
Here's a shell upon the ground;
When the door is open wide,
Then the snail will peep outside.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

HILLTOP CAMPS For Boys and Girls
Sixteenth Season
Where campers and horses are companions, and we swim in a mountain pool. Occupying the broad top of a mountain in the Ozark Mountains, one mile west of the State University town of Fayetteville, Arkansas.
MRS. JOY PRATT MARKHAM, Director
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Popular Priced Spring Styles
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Nazareth makes infants' shirts and pantics, children's waist suits with elastic back or button back; boys' athletic shirts with abbreviated knitted trunks to match. Polo shirts for boys and girls. Talon front, in white, maize and blue knitted fabrics.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Catalog on request
NAZARETH WAIST CO.
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Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Nieman Bequest to Harvard Born in Journalistic Ideal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21—Ideals which led Lucius W. Nieman to found the Milwaukee Journal more than half a century ago, and dedicate it to the best interests of the people, are particularly pertinent today in the light of the recent bequest of "from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000," to Harvard College by his widow, Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, to be used directly or indirectly to raise the standards of American journalism.

This legacy left to Harvard brings to the memory of old-time Milwaukeeans the efforts of a young man, still in his twenties, who in 1882 decided that his city needed a newspaper, as he later stated, "of independence and force, devoted to the maintenance of high ideals for the civic and moral life of the community."

Merger Decided Him

It was the merger of the Milwaukee Sentinel and the Republican News in 1882 that decided Lucius Nieman the time had come to launch this paper of his dreams. With all his funds tied up in the enterprise, he became majority owner and editor-in-chief.

But in practice he was more than editor. He was reporter, office boy, and sometimes typesetter as well, working long hours and living, as he afterward said, on less than he was paying the men who worked for him.

The journal spoke in those early days of its staff as "sitting on packing boxes and writing on barrel heads." It was a tiny paper by any present-day standard and a small-sized paper as measured by its contemporaries.

Based on an Idea

But it had an idea—the idea that Milwaukee was entitled to more news of its own affairs than it was getting. And that idea, in the mind of a man who had a nose for news and the ability to put words together, gave it character and made it different.

In his first issue, the young editor declared:

"The reasons that have led to the publication of The Journal may be stated briefly: Milwaukee presents a good field for a two-cent daily; and the people want a paper that shall not be controlled by rings or partisan managers.

"To occupy that field, to give the people the news of the day in a cheap form, and to furnish a channel for the expression of views not dictated by "bossism" or corrupted by "machine" politics will be the aim of The Journal.

An Organ of the People

"In politics, the Journal will be the people against all that is wrong or unworthy of support in public men and the legislation of the state and nation."

Within two months after its launching, the Journal had its first big opportunity to demonstrate the "independence" which its young editor had promised. The Newhall House, a pretentious but old and decrepit hostelry, was destroyed by fire with a loss of 80 lives. The new paper handled the news of the disaster in masterful fashion and Mr. Nieman wrote a series of editorials censuring the hotel owners for neglecting safety though advertising their hotel as safe. The other papers, more or less controlled by the negligent hotel owners, minimized the disaster. The Journal's reputation was made.

Survived All Treats

Meanwhile, the new editor and his new paper were making life unhappy for the entrenched political machine in Wisconsin. There were threats made, but the Journal continued its outspoken campaign. It attacked the practice of state treasurers of putting into their own pockets interest received on the public's money. For eight years, Mr. Nieman continued this campaign until, through court action, he forced the return to the state of nearly $500,000 which had been retained by its treasurers.

In his first issue, Mr. Nieman had promised that the Journal would not be a political party organ—and it never has been in the sense of showing slavish devotion to a political group.

The Journal, however, had Democratic leanings and was looked to by Democrats as their paper since the other Milwaukee papers were Republican organs.

Helped Democrats Win

The Journal, in its early days, won many victories for Democrats.

But support of a party sometimes brought danger and reverses, too, for this courageous editor who, regardless of what a political party said, was determined to stand for those things in which he believed. In 1896, the Democrats indorsed free silver and nominated Bryan. Mr. Nieman realized that among his readers were many who followed party, right or wrong.

"I knew free silver was wrong, but I knew I'd be in hot water if I repudiated the ticket and opposed the party," he said in later years. "But what else could I do? If I cut loose from the thing I believed right, I would have had nothing left to go on. We came out against Bryan and free silver and, in three weeks, lost half our circulation.

Were Not Bought

"People said we had been 'bought by the Hanna crowd.' Just as in years afterward politicians invented the story that we'd been bought by 'British gold.' Somebody will always say you're bought, if he doesn't like what you do.

"But we weren't bought, and, to tell the truth, it looked for a while as though nobody would ever want to buy us. But we came through, stronger than ever. That ended all idea of doing things like a party paper does them."

Long before the World War came, the Journal had grown to be the leading Wisconsin newspaper, in circulation and revenue. When the war brought its cross-currents of propaganda, Mr. Nieman had one rule: The Journal would consider America's rights, America's interests, America's safety.

Won Just Reward

In a German city, the fight was long and bitter. There were threats of loss of circulation, and loss of financial support, even of personal violence and property destruction But the Journal kept to its course and events proved that it was the right course.

When the war ended, the Journal was awarded the Pulitzer Medal "for the most distinguished and meritorious service rendered by any American newspaper during 1918." There came praise from contemporaries all over the country. Some spoke of courage, but Mr. Nieman scoffed at that.

"What else could we have done?" he asked. All the success we had had, and all we knew about publishing a newspaper was to do what we believed right. How could we do less and have our own self-respect, or the respect of anyone else?"

High Flood Costs Held to Warrant Old Rail Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—The case against lower railroad fares will be strengthened considerably by the much higher operating costs about to be incurred by virtually all eastern transportation systems as a result of damage by floods, it was stressed in informed railroad quarters here today. Traffic executives declared they were too busy getting trains under way to make statements. Unofficial estimates of the damage the eastern lines have sustained ranged all the way from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Until the high waters that have interrupted train service for nearly a week recede, an exact appraisal of the costs which eastern railroads must bear cannot be made, it was said. Tracks will have to be inspected for line and surface, ballast renewed in places of severest trouble, weakened bridges strengthened, and equipment examined before the flood toll will be known. Losses as a result of suspended passenger and freight service on some lines are expected to be enormous.

Repairing Damage

Meanwhile large gangs of men and equipment have been put at work to repair damages and provide for resumption of rail operations. Five thousand extra men were reported busy on the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines, and augmented crews worked overtime on other systems.

The Pennsylvania Limited left New York this morning for the first time since Tuesday, but was unable to proceed beyond Harrisburg, it was said at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here. Resumption of normal service, however, was expected by tomorrow.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, one of the principal sufferers, looked for service to be resumed some time today.

The Lehigh Valley, the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads were inconvenienced to only a minor extent by the flood and reported that service had been resumed over their lines, although trains are still subject to short delays as a result of precautions against accidents.

Shore Line Stays Open

No orders announcing that service had been restored over the Springfield lines of the New Haven Railroad had been announced. The Shore Line of the New Haven remained open.

Main line traffic of the New York Central Railroad has proceeded with vitrually no interruption, and the railroad has carried rerouted trains of other systems as well as its own quota of cars, it was said.

Conde Nast Publications

Conde Nast Publications, Inc., and subsidiaries report for 1935 a net loss, after interest, amortization, depreciation, federal and state taxes, of $208,167, compared with net profit in 1934 of $19,927, or 6 cents a share on 340,000 no par capital shares.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—A delightful 3-room apartment, comfortably furnished, private home, light, airy, refrigeration, garage; near church and transportation. Buck. 2-4618.

JUNE to October, large cool studio with balcony and reception room; exceptionally appointed, radio, grand piano, living accommodations for two or three with bath and complete kitchen; $125 month. Communication invited. MARY STUART, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 East 86th St.—Four-room apartment, all outside rooms, lovely, light, view of reservoir and park. Phone after 2 p. m., Rh. 2-8031

ARTISTS

JAMES BLOMFIELD, PAINTER, ETCHER 56 Grenville Street W., Toronto, Ont. Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Deeply carved mahogany high bed, dresser and marble top wash stand. W. R. HILL, 1416 Tillett Road, Roanoke, Va. Grandin Court.

FURNITURE

GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANTS, juniors, part time, $2.00, daily; applicants within 100 miles of New York or Pittsburgh considered; traveling necessary; permanency and advancement possibilities. HARRY COHEN, 106 West 38th St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR—I can offer a good home and moderate salary to single man willing to be useful in garden and house and who is familiar with Philadelphia suburbs; please give age, references and experience. HAY H. ELLIOTT, Noble and Rydal Roads, Noble, Pa.

MEN (colored) for different permanent positions in private institution; references required. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—Cook-housewerker, experienced; family of 5, including 2 children and baby. Box X-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS. — Attractive home, overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

HOUSES TO LET

REAFORD, L. I., N. Y.—8 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, garden; overlooking water; near stores; 20 min. to Jones Beach. C. W. TUTHILL.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fils, 26 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—Local and long distance; fireproof ware; ouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AT $20 this violin is a bargain. Call after 9 p. m., Trafalgar 7-7363. Write 233 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. JAFFE.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Martin Schoepf violin maker; tested strings, string instruments repairing, bow repairing, work guaranteed, 852 Elm Street.

REAL ESTATE

AN INVESTMENT IN GENEROUS LIVING

Down a Linden-lined drive to a splendid old brick Southern colonial mansion; stables, kennels, garages, tennis court, sweeping lawns; 53 gorgeous wooded acres to a river, and yet withal, modest in upkeep; here is the finest bargain in years; 30-minute drive to Boston over super-highway; $30,000—maybe less. Box B-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A HOME for rest and study; board and room $10 per week. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD, 2 Willard Avenue, Nashua, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 112 Marlboro—Exclusive house with double and single rooms; cultured and loving atmosphere; Christian Scientists pref. Cir. 6967.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business women; singles, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. (B'way)—Large outside, southern exposure, private shower, etc., twin beds, immaculately clean; $9 weekly; refined. Tra. 7-7363

N. Y. C., 438 Fort Washington Ave.—One, two exceptional large front; elevator, refrigeration; nr. church, both subways, bus. De Camp.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; $3 up; seen, appreciated. MRS. ALICE RICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single, double rooms, board; clean, harmonious atmosphere; excellent meals; Southern cooking.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, competent, careful driver, with extensive traveling experience, desires position; reasonable rates; excellent references. C. N. 4072-J or write Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIED MAN—Banking and sales experience; "will go anywhere to better my position"; American citizen. Apply Box 186, Ingersoll, Ont., Canada.

ORGANIST experienced Christian Science services, desires position, permanent or substitute. FREDERICK A. WOHLFORTH, Princeton, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, college graduate, experienced with children 2 years up; go anywhere; drive car; references. Write Box T-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT — Furnished bungalow, 3-car garage, Cape Cod, 3 miles from Hyannis, Mass., near Englewood on Lewis Bay, S-8, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

MARY L. BIONDI
BEAUTY SALON
1747 P STREET N. W.
Special prices on Eugene and Croquignole Permanent Waves on Mondays and Wednesdays.
Phone NAtional 6061

MAINE

AUBURN

Perkins & Curtis, Inc.

Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work

62 MINOT AVENUE Phone 162

SOUND INSURANCE
SERVICE — F. A. CLOUGH — REPUTATION
28 TURNER STREET
AUBURN MAINE
TEL. 2476

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

BURR PRINTING CO.
Printing
Engraving—Embossing
125 FRANKLIN STREET
Telephone 2-2191

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

W. C. BRYANT & SON
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
48 MAIN STREET
Phone 6422

JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

MAINE

LEWISTON

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3780

PORTLAND

It's Our Birthday!
and we are celebrating our
62nd
Anniversary Sale
with Outstanding Savings on New Spring and Easter merchandise in every department.
SPECIAL—800 Brand New Spring Sweaters in colors and white ... $1.00
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND MAINE

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
539 Congress Street

Inspection Invited of our new line of
Spring Hats
FLORENCE M. BLAKE
ROOM 17, 536A CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Langley's
J. S. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Cleercoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST Tel. 364 and 365

Many New Hats
Typical
of the Emmons distinction!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

DOVER

E. ANTON
FURNITURE, Inc.
30-38 THIRD STREET
Alteration Sale
NOW GOING ON
Goods must be sold to make room for the workmen regardless of price.

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
L. K. ROSS
376 CENTRAL AVENUE

QUALITY MEATS
BEEF—PORK—VEAL—LAMB
Native Pork at All Times
UNITED BUTCHERS
TEL. 1313
474 Central Ave., Morrill Bldg.

SPECIAL SALE OF
HEINZ SOUPS
2 Cans for 25c
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

WE MAKE Loveliness LOVELIER
TEL. 1195
Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING PERMANENT WAVING
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
450 CENTRAL AVENUE

SCHICK SHAVER
E. R. McCLINTOCK
DIAMOND JEWELER
ON THE BRIDGE DOVER, N. H.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
341 PROSPECT STREET Tel. 2502-M
"Look for New Hampshire Display advertising in the news section."

Knit-Tex Top Coats $25
Worsted-Tex Suits $35
Saxon-Weave Suits $30
Town-Weave Suits $25
Arthur E. Martin Company
836 ELM STREET

MANCHESTER
Federal Savings
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Offers
$100 par value shares on a convenient easy payment plan. Your investment insured up to $5,000.
Last dividend 4%. 1% extra for systematic savings.
Or, you may obtain a loan to purchase a home at repayment rates which compare favorably with rent.
Full particulars on application.

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

LEAVITT'S
The Leavitt Co.
All the Leaders!
Spring Fashions Complete
Hundreds upon hundreds of the finest coats, suits and dresses. A world of styles.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
New Location—28 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets. Tel. 4620

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W
Repairs and Overhauls to Any Make of Car.
Ask for quotations.
— Our Service Gives —
Individual Supervision
Superior Workmanship
Promptness and Courtesy
BROWN'S GARAGE
Ring 4845 36 NO. ADAMS ST.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD
Phone 3294

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

Flowers, Veils and Feathers
JAMES W. HILL CO.
McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
824 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's
Page & Shaw Candies
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

William B. Scott & Co Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery Silliken Children's Shoes for hard wear and good looks
130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

PROVIDENCE

MAYFAIR INC.
60 Fox Point Blvd. 271 Plain Street
Try our new moth-proof prices—guarantees all wool garments for 6 months —no extra charge.
LAUNDERERS—CLEANSERS—DYERS

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Get on Top of the World in Our New Red Cross Shoes!
$6.50
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32d St. and Washington Ave
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

NORFOLK

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. 522 13th St., N. W.
Norfolk, Va. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

KAUFMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Mr. F. E. Hall, Mgr.
(Formerly with Thalhimer's)
Phone 21661 for Appointments.
Correct TIME—Dial 3-1933

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue, West

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

The LITTLE GALLERY
918 FIFTH AVENUE
Furniture makes very acceptable gifts for the home.
Also
1018 KANAWHA STREET
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 3112

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china ... all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M33.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Calman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
M. 3161 610 First Street West

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27761, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

Hudson's Bay Company
OVERSHOES
for every member of the family—your best foot protection during the Spring months. Phone 27141 for prices and full particulars.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

You Can Be Gay In
GREY
This Spring!
Grey is the neutral background for all the brightly colored accessories—choose yours from London Tan . . . carrot . . . bright blues, reds, or greens . . . as well as brown, navy, or black! We have complete assortments!
Hudson's Bay Company

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Kindly take notice of change of address of 223 Kenilworth North to a new location at
Corner of Cannon and Stevens St.
We deliver anything anywhere.

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

ROBINSON'S
Is as near as your telephone
CALL
R. 4400
and ask for "The Shopper"

When it's very cold or very sloppy underfoot we'll be pleased to save you the trouble of coming down town. Just give our Shopping Service a call and your requirements will be attended to

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

You Can Rely On
Jackson
CLEANER
and
DYER

JACKSON never made any extravagant claims of being able to do the impossible.

You can rely on JACKSON'S judgment and advice in all questions pertaining to cleaning and dyeing.

If it can be done successfully JACKSON can do it, and in most instances do it better.

Doing difficult jobs of both is what has built up our reputation as high class cleaners and dyers.

Cleaners of Oriental Rugs

LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones 6 Motor Buses

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD
Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
Sales
86 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing bits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
238-250 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1179

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

● CUMMING ●
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN
PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
●
Individual
Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST., W.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING
Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable.
2371 QUEEN ST. E. HO. 6450

CAKES, BREAD and PASTRY
That Are Really Home Made
CAKE and GIFT SHOP
"Gifts That Are Different"
15 Bloor St. West Ki 3986

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

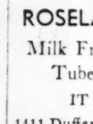
The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

SWISS KNIT SALES
(P. W. Boorer, Prop.)
HAMILTON, ONT.
LADIES' KNITTED SUITS
Made-to-Measure
Exclusive Imported Styles
Local Representative
MRS. PEARL O'DONNELL
512 Danforth Ave., Toronto Tel. Har. 9156

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131



NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes.
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3007

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with
Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

REVITALIZED CLEANING
Your clothes will come back full of new life. Fabrics are actually "REVITALIZED" by this process, telephone today.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

Breakfasts Luncheons
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY
Jewelers - Optometrists

8-Diamond Bridal Pair
$57.50
18-carat gold mountings

Smart—
5 Diamonds
$50
18-carat gold

3-Diamond Value
$25
18-carat gold

Bulova Watches Community Plate
Repair Work
218 OUELLETTE AVENUE

CLOTHES for MEN
The Better Type in Style and Quality
Direct British Importers
Ed Laird
413 Ouellette Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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STORAGE
and
INSURANCE
Spring Furs
Scarfs and Capes

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7020 1193 Phillips Square

LINENS
Just different from what you see elsewhere.
Handkerchiefs and Scarves
Latest arrivals in gay Spring colorings, most attractive and desirable for Easter Gifts.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD
4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave. Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

Don't Throw Money Into the Furnace
INSULATE
Your Home
EDWIN T. SAMPSON
110 McGill Street, Tel. MA. 1138

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Simpson's
Montreal
Presents . . .

Patent leather in the hands of a master designer, released at Simpson's simultaneously with its appearance of Fifth Ave. These authorized copies of Palter de Liso designs are sold exclusively at Simpson's in Montreal.

10.00
Second Floor

Originators of "Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning
Dechaux
FRontenac 3131
Montreal's Quality Store for Men
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Clothing and Furnishings, Hats and English Shoes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

CROWN BAKERY
Suggests early ordering for
Hot Cross Buns
Good Friday is April 10
PHONE 93196
Our driver will call gladly.

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON U. S. A. live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address BHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 24A Clearway St. Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Furnished bed-sitting rooms with board; from 2 gns.; central and quiet. 2 Brunswick Mansions, Handel St., W. C. 1.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. J. RICHMOND, 231 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0495.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING.—Bring your materials to "Divestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. OOLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5. (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 1380.

LONDON.—Mlle. Wriken, Court Dressmaker, from Reville's and Marshall & Snelgrove's; day dresses, 3 gns.; evening dresses, 3 gns. 86c Berkeley Rides, Harrowby St., W. 1. PAD. 7256.

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials used. 118a Holland Rd., London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 4357.

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. B. STIBBE, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3620.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 18 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 3981. Open daily 10-6.30. Sat. 10-12.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—First floor flat, unfurnished, in well-appointed house; good bathroom and three large, light, lofty rooms; £95 per annum, inclusive. 43 Cavendish Rd., Brondesbury, N. W. 6. Telephone, Willesden 3524.

FLORISTS

KAY NORTON
Choice cut flowers; bowls and baskets and floral designs of all kinds. 1 The Mall, Notting Hill Gate. BAY 0411.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BLACKHEATH—Freehold nonbasement house, excellent condition for sale. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, well arranged offices and good garden; price £1560. Apply RYAN and RYAN, 251 Fulham Road, S. W. 3. Phone Flaxman 2747.

EALING district Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I., 6 Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

LONDON—Well-built pre-war house, 3 bed, 2 reception, kitchen, usual offices; large garden, back entrance; entirely redecorated throughout; lease 72 years; ground rent £7 per annum; price £800; 3 minutes Arnos Grove tube; buses all parts. Box W-324, BCM/CSM.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, PUTNEY 0127. 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOFORD & HIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 3939.

OPTICIANS

W. E. JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., F.N.A.O. (trading as J. Whittehouse), Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday 10 to 12). At 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. We can supply every optical need. Phone: Vic. 6085.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 21 Orsett Terrace, W. 2. Pad. 8092.—Under new management; comfortable bedsitting room and breakfast 6/-; weekly from 27/6.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

HAMPTON COURT, MIDDLESEX.—Two ladies require good plain cook (single handed), 3 maids kept, help given in mornings; good wages. Write to Box W-322—BCM/CSM.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON.—Domestic help, or cook-general; small family; home comforts; good wages; no children. 24 Fernwood Ave., Streatham, S.W.16.

POST WANTED

FACTORY ENGINEER.—Mechanical and electrical; 22 years practical experience; offers his services. London area. Box W-322—BCM/CSM.

LADY, experienced in linen room and hotel work, desires post, or lady help—sewing. Box M-2111—BCM/CSM.

REPRESENTATIVE, 41, with London wholesale house 16 years, seeks progressive change. Write Box W-317, BCM/CSM.

WANTED—MORE PROGRESSIVE position by young man, age 28, 11 years' business experience in insurance office; knowledge accounts, investments, statistics, correspondence, general office work; qualified A.C.I.I. Box W-313, BCM/CSM.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, Bayswater, 35 Colville Terrace, W. 11.—Unfurnished garden flat—25/- with light; furnished and unfurnished rooms from 10/- to 25/-; gas heaters and rings; geyser for baths; meals optional. Tel. Bayswater 4908.

LONDON.—Comfortably furnished single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens; from 22/6; breakfasts optional. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 74A Inverness Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 3678.

LONDON, Putney Hill (off).—Close buses and trains; quiet, sunny, newly decorated unfurnished rooms; partial board; constant hot water; housekeeper. Box M-2716, BCM/CSM, or phone Putney 5501.

LONDON, 19 Lansdowne Crescent, W. 11.—Small furnished and unfurnished room (comfortable house); moderate rentals include constant hot water, electricity, service; optional meals; garden.

LONDON, 181a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15.—Large, sunny, quiet flat, partly furnished or unfurnished, gas, running water; close trains, buses. Phone Putney 1747.

LONDON.—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service catering every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park; 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON, Kensington, near Olympia.—Rooms unfurnished or part furnished, gas or coal fires, use of kitchen; moderate. 116a Holland Rd., W. 14. Park 6387.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 53, Scarsdale Villas, W. 8.—Attractive, quiet divan bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; moderate terms. Western 8609.

LONDON.—Rooms suitable for practitioner's offices or as showrooms. Apply MR. CHAS. H. MUMFORD, 18 Sloane St., London, S. W. 1.

LONDON.—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S. W. 10.

LONDON, Streatham Hill.—Furnished bed-sitting room, breakfast optional; 3 minutes station, buses, trams. Box W-325—BCM/CSM.

SUNSHINE ROOMS, 24 Barkston Gdns., London, S. W. 5.—Delightful modern, quiet square, minute Earls Court Stn.; electric fires, divans, P. O. phones, concealed hot-cold water, lounge; singles from 22/6 including breakfast, service; doubles from 2 gns. (breakfast extra); dinner optional. FLA. 0921.

SHOE REPAIRING

FIRST-CLASS footwear repairs, satisfaction guaranteed, collected and delivered. WIL. 1533. THOS. CHAS. DYER, 28a Wykeham Rd., London, N. W. 10.

TEACHERS

CHRISTINE DAY, B. A.—Exp. teacher, English language, literature, writing, speech; foreigners; children coached. 41 Redcliffe Road, London, S. W. 10.

JOHN NOWELL, Pianoforte Lessons, Classes, Lectures on Pianoforte Playing. Wigmore Hall Studios, 36-40 Wigmore St., London, W. 1. Welbeck 2266.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for educated young ladies at moderate fees; tuition includes actual experience in up-to-date business office; specialities: Languages, verbatim reporting, stock exchange subjects; 7 months course. Full particulars on application. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Cornhill Ave., London, E. C. 2.

VIOLET MARRIOTT, pupil of Jean de Reszke and Spencer Clay, gives lessons in voice production and singing; studio, Hanover St., London, W. 1. Terms on application to 76 Antrim Mansions, Hampstead, N. W. 3. Tel. Primrose 1248.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

England

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
Look for display advertising from England in the news section

Tel. Greenwich 0898 Estimates Submitted
R. E. W. POND
Builder, Decorator, Shopfitter and Builders' Merchant
Works and Showroom:
Kidbrook Station Approach
Blackheath, S. E. 3

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, COOKED MEATS, BAKERY, FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, GROCERY, PROVISIONS AND IRONMONGERY
RESTAURANT CATERING
BRANCHES:
Coulthurst: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater. Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington. Hall & Co.: 65 Long Acre, W. C.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

PROTHEROE LTD
BUILDER — CONTRACTOR
DECORATIONS
209 West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W. 6.
Tel. Maida Vale 2146

LADIES' TAILORMADES
HIGH-GRADE SUITS, COATS, COAT FROCKS, etc.
H. S. WHITLEY
36 Mortimer Street
Museum 3583 1st Floor

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4
PHONE CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS—PERSONAL ATTENTION

FURS
NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, now ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

By Special Appointment
RICKERT & TIETZ
Coiffeur de Dames
Permanent Waving Specialists
58 Westbourne Grove W. 2 and at
5 Lower George Street Richmond
Phone Richmond 0619

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER
148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910
Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches, Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats. *Telegrams* Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"

Earley's COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, W. 2.
Phone: Bayswater 2288 (3 lines)

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt attention
Motor delivery London and Districts daily
69 ABINGDON RD. KENSINGTON W. 8.
WESTERN 0921

Messrs. ROGERS & CO., ARTISTS' AGENTS LTD. Invite YOU to call and see the small Statuettes modelled by VICTOR MINSHALL on view in their Gallery at 8 and 9, Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane, W. C. 2.

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
RAZORS SCISSORS
KNIVES TOOLS
Made in Sheffield
27 Sloane Square, S. W. 1. 1196 Sloane
247-249 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3. 9808 Flaxman

INSURANCE
OF EVERY KIND
Clients visited without obligation
STANLEY I. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Telephone Silverthorn 2018-9
STATION APPROACH CHINGFORD
at 1 and 2 Gracechurch St., London, E. C. 3.

The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

INDIVIDUALITY Ltd.
Gowns, Suits, Knitwear, etc.
55 George Street
Portman Square, W. 1
Moderate Prices Welbeck 6492

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.
Luncheons and Teas
10 Upper George St., Edgware Road, W. 1.
Phone: FLAxman 1701

PRINTING
Strictly Private and Confidential
PITE & THYNNE
278a King's Road, S. W. 3

F. WARREN & CO.'S
WARRANTED
COALS
Drayton House, Gordon Street, W. C. 1
(Facing Euston Station)
Phone Museum 0732-3-4

BRITANNIC
CARBON COMPANY, Ltd.
E. C. H. Hendery P. Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating Office, Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4521. 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4.

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
●
For Every
INSURANCE
TEL. FLAXMAN 5265
KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS
High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given.
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S. W. 3.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

There are No Feet
TOO WIDE TOO NARROW TOO LONG TOO SHORT
OR TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT AND GIVE COMFORT

Charles H. Baber LTD.
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10.
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green (Highfield)

Timothy Whites
The RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD STORES and Garden Specialists
57 GOLDERS GREEN ROAD
Telephone: Speedwell 1665
Our Prices Lowest in London
Branches throughout the South of England
Issued by Timothy Whites & Taylors Ltd.

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-189 Finchley Road, N. W.

Efficient installations of any size in town or country. All branches of electrical engineering. Estimates free. HEAT, LIGHT and SOUND play a big part in the modern home. We are expert in all three. RADIO: GRAMOPHONES: RECORDS: REPAIRS.
ERIC RIVERS-SMITH, Ltd.
Electrical and Wireless Engineer
21 Heath Street and
3 Palace Court, Finchley Road, N. W. 3
Phone: HAMpstead 6038

LONDON E.—Bow

GROCERY and PROVISIONS
W. R. WALDEN
F. G. I.
81 Grove Rd., E. 3—Advance 3161
It will be a pleasure to us to be of service to you
Deliveries in all N. E. and E. Districts

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

PHONE LEYTONSTONE 2122
Blakebrough & Co
ART FLORISTS
Floral Tributes a Speciality
Members of Florists' Telegraph Del. Assn.
3 CHURCH LANE

LONDON S. E.
Upper Norwood

POTTER & MOORE'S
Mitcham Lavender
MADAME BEATRICE
HAIRDRESSERS
103 Church Road, Upper Norwood
Tel. Liv 2629
Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
Awarded Gold Medal 1933
Plume of Honor 1934

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

DAYS
H. DAY & SONS, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 7620-1-2
and at Beckenham 1078
and Norbury Pollards 2364

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1208 65 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

QUALITY HATS
at Moderate Prices
GOWNS
Mayhew
SUITS
182 Upper Richmond Rd. Putney 2941

FULLER'S STATIONERY STORES
COMMERCIAL and FANCY STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS.
284, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
Phone: PUTNEY 1458
Agents: Goss China, Pyrex Glassware
Depot: Artists' Materials.

GOOD GARDENING
First Class Skill for Making
First Class Plants for Adorning
Offered by
DIXON'S NURSERIES
69 Melrose Road, Southfields, S. W. 18
and at Putney
PUTNEY 3381 *Established 1899*

LONDON

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

Costumes
Coats
Gowns
MADAM GALPIN
15 Gleneagle Rd.
London, S. W. 16
Tel. Streatham 6978

MARY CHOCOLATES PAGE
FUDGE — CANDIES
Freshly Made, from 2/- lb.
A very acceptable present, even to oneself.
HOME-MADE CAKES
19 Leigham Court Road
Streatham 8104

R. W. SMALE
BUILDER and DECORATOR
Personal Supervision
13 Thrale Road
Streatham

LONDON W.—Chiswick

CANTILEVER SHOES
also LOTUS & DELTA
AYLIFFE & WIBER
84, HIGH ROAD, W. 4
3 minutes west of Young's Corner
Tel. Chiswick 1820

LONDON W.—Ealing

Blaker'S
TELEPHONE EALING 0567
CURTAIN FABRICS, DRAPERY and HOSIERY
Dependable Always
134-136, NORTHFIELD AVENUE
WEST EALING, W. 13

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX RD., EALING TEL. EALING 0223
Sheets 3d. Tablecloths 3d. Shirts 4½d. Soft Collars 1d. Stiff Collars 1½d. Handkerchiefs ½d. Silk Blouses 6d.
BEST FAMILY WORK ONLY

Ireland

DUBLIN

R. A. Seaman
32 WICKLOW STREET
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THE humblest in all the land when armed in a righteous cause are stronger than all the bands of error.
—FRANCES HUMPHREY

Daily Features

NOTHING exposes religion more to the reproach of its enemies than the worldliness and hard-heartedness of its professors.—M. HENRY.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 104

J. The Apostolic Age (continued)

VII Paul (continued)

6. Sent by brethren to Tarsus, Acts 9:30
7. First Gentile Church, Antioch, A. D. 44

Brought from Tarsus to Antioch in Syria, where he stayed a year, Acts 11:19-26

8. Second visit to Jerusalem, with Barnabas, Acts 12:25
9. Missionaries ordained, Paul and Barnabas, Acts 13:1-3
10. Paul's First Missionary Journey, with Barnabas, A. D. 46-47

Note: Barnabas was evidently leader of the party and chose Cyprus, his own home, as the first mission field

a. In Cyprus:
(1) At Salamis, preaching in the synagogue, with John Mark as attendant, Acts 13:5
(2) At Paphos, a sorcerer, Bar-Jesus, Acts 13:6, 8-11
(3) Conversion of deputy, Acts 13: 7, 12
b. In Roman Asia:
(1) At Perga in Pamphylia, John Mark leaves them, Acts 13:13
(2) At Antioch in Pisidia:
(a) Paul's sermon in the synagogue, Acts 13:14-41
(b) Opposition from Jews, Acts 13:42-47
(c) Rejoicing among Gentiles, Paul and Barnabas expelled from their borders, Acts 13:48-52
(3) In Iconium; persecution; Paul's life in danger, Acts 14:1-5
(4) In Derbe and Lystra:
(a) Impotent man at Lystra healed by Paul, Acts 14: 6-10
(b) Paul stoned and left for dead. Acts 14:19-20
(5) Return to Antioch in Syria (passing through Pisidia, Pamphylia, Perga, and Attalia), where he abode a long time, Acts 14:27-28
c. Third visit to Jerusalem, where he attended the council, Acts 15:1-21
d. Sent by the apostles and elders to Antioch, Acts 15:22-30

Notes:
1. The first journey had covered about 1400 miles and had occupied three years
2. The Gentile element seems to have been predominant in the new churches, four of which had been established

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Peanut Game

HIDE peanuts around the rooms, and when guests arrive give each a tally card with pencil for marking his score for each game to be played.

Give out bags, and at the sound of a gong, have players begin hunting and collecting the nuts. The number of peanuts collected by each individual in a given time is his score for the first game.

Next pour the peanuts into a large pan, and put another empty pan across the room on the floor. Have each guest in turn scoop up peanuts on the back of one hand and carry them across the room to the empty pan, making as many trips as he can in one minute. The number of peanuts that each deposits in the pan is his score for the second game.

Game three is played by placing on the floor a large tray, which holds a smaller tray, which in turn holds a small bowl or cup. Give each player 10 peanuts, and have him stand on a given line a convenient distance from the tray, and toss his peanuts one at a time into the containers. The score is 10 for each nut in the large tray, 20 for each one in the smaller tray, and 30 for each one which he gets into the cup.

For the fourth game, give out slips of paper and have the guests write telegrams of seven words, each beginning with the letters found in the word peanuts. These are collected, read, and voted upon for scores. H. H. H., Chicago

Contentment

IT APPEARS to me that almost any man may, like the spider, spin from inwards his own airy citadel—the points of leaves and twigs on which the spider begins her work are few, and she fills the air with a beautiful circuiting. Man should be content with a few points to tip with the fine web of his soul, and weave a tapestry empyrean full of symbols for his spiritual eye, of softness for his spiritual touch, of space for his wandering, of distinctness for his luxury.—*Keats.*

Nature's Capers in England

Monitor Camera Club by Chas. P. Schofield, Heywood, Lancs.

Strutting Trees, Near Amside, Westmorland, Eng., Try to Emulate Roosters

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rulings

Question: Important rulings are frequently made by boards of directors. Rotation in office brings new members to a board who may take the position that rulings of a former board do not govern a new board. If one board adopts a rule regarding appointments, for instance, would the proper procedure for a new board, not in sympathy with the rule, be to rescind it? Or would the position be correct that no consideration need be given to action of a former board?

Answer: The proper procedure would be to rescind, amend, or suspend the rule. The rules of a continuously functioning body, such as a board, continue even though its personnel changes. A board may make rules for its guidance, provided they do not conflict with the bylaws of the parent body; but it may not put it beyond the power of the majority of a future board, without notice, to make changes in those rules or adopt new rules. However, rules once adopted do control succeeding boards, unless amended, suspended, or rescinded, in accordance with the parliamentary authority adopted by the parent body.

Brevities

New Yorker: There is further proof that the depression is about over: Business men are going to Washington to shake their fists instead of their knees.

Detroit Free Press: The popularity of mystery stories isn't surprising. It's the only kind of thing you can read with the radio going.

Regina Leader-Post: Girls in New York are having their sweethearts' portraits painted on their fingernails. Later, of course, they will be under their thumbs.

Milwaukee Journal: "Paper clothing is coming soon," says Robert Edmond Jones. It may seem strange for a while, dropping into a bookbinder's for a press.

In Lighter Vein

A Futile Experiment

William Williams disliked nicknames. He used to say that most given names were ruined by abbreviations, which was a sin and a shame. "I myself," he said, "am one of six brothers. We were all given good, old-fashioned Christian names, but all those names were shortened into meaningless or feeble monosyllables by our friends. I shall name my children so that it will be impracticable to curtail their names."

The Williams family, in the course of time, was blessed with five children, all boys. The eldest was named after the father—William. Of course, that would be shortened to "Will" or enfeebled to "Willie"—but wait! A second son came, and was christened Willard. "Aha!" chuckled Mr. Williams, "Now everybody will have to speak the full names of each of these boys in order to distinguish them."

In pursuance of this scheme, the next three sons were named Wilbert, Wilfred, and Wilmont.

They are all big boys now. And they are respectively known to their intimates as "Bill," "Skinny," "Butch," "Chuck," and "Kid."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

For Comfort

The country farmer had given permission to an old Irishman to sleep in the barn.

That night the farmer went round to the barn to see that the man was comfortable, and found him lying on a heap of straw with a drainpipe for a pillow.

"Don't you find that pipe hard?" asked the farmer.

"No, yer honor," said Pat. "I've filled it with straw."—*Montreal Star.*

Confusing

Jimmy: "But why do you keep on calling me Charlie? Didn't I tell you my name was Jimmy?"

Elsie: "Of course; how stupid of me! But I keep on thinking this is Wednesday night."—*Cash Year.*

Aha!

Banker: "I have figured out what is wrong with this country."

Broker: "What is it?"

Banker: "We are trying to run this country with only one vice-president!"

Egotistical

"Do you think a genius ever makes a good husband?"

"You'd better ask my wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What action, if any, has been taken by the Council of the League of Nations with regard to Germany's remilitarizing the Rhineland?

2. Do the four remaining Locarno powers insist that a buffer zone in Germany should be set up along the Franco-Belgian border?

3. Do France, Italy, Belgium, and Britain agree to stand together in the event Germany refuses to consider proposals to re-establish the security of Europe?

4. To what extent is the Federal Government planning to give financial aid in the flooded areas of New England and the East?

5. A survey to determine whether machines decrease the number of jobs has been completed in the motor industry. What is the verdict?

6. What is the attitude of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with regard to telephone service used for the promotion of horse-race gambling?

7. Which state is observing its tercentenary this year?

8. How did bank clearings in the United States for the week ended March 18 compare with the corresponding period of last year?

9. Is it true that the United States has had a year's "bull market" which has shattered all records?

10. What noted conductor has just cabled refusal of an offer to act as general music director for the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York next season?

11. What step is the United States taking to compete with such ships as the French *Normandie* and the British *Queen Mary*?

12. The government of what nation has commandeered the entire wheat production of the country?

13. What well-known Greek statesman passed on in Paris on March 18?

14. The New York Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision in a case involving a city's right to seize slum districts. Does it make such seizures legal?

15. What sum has President Roosevelt asked for relief of American needy during the next fiscal year?

16. Has America's public debt been reduced to below $30,000,000,000?

17. What is "The Veterans of Future Wars," and where was it organized?

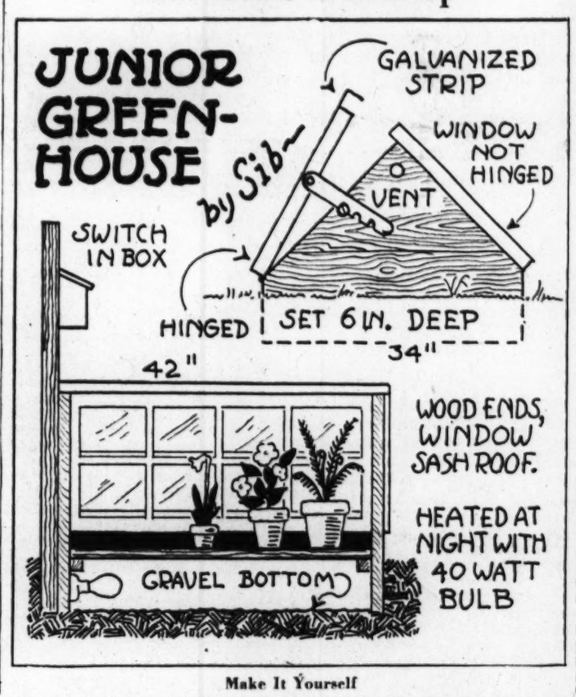
18. What is the latest indication of an improvement in Russo-Japanese relations?

19. How did federal income tax collections for the first 16 days of March this year compare with the corresponding period last year?

20. What South American country is deporting Communist leaders?

(What is your score?)

The Home Workshop



Make It Yourself

—And in California

Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. A. H. Bosworth, Fall River Mills, Calif.

The "H Oaks," Near Fall River Mills, Calif. The Connecting Link Is Two Feet in Diameter

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

CARR—This is a local surname. It is of Norse origin, and indicates an original occupier who lived "at or near a marsh or fen." *Kerr* is another form of the same surname and of the same local origin as *Marsh*. The surname *Dillicar*, which is local for "a small field," is of dialect origin, and is probably a compound of *Carr*.

Pendleton is a local surname derived from the parish in Lancashire, England, of that name.

Edmonds is from the baptismal name *Edmond*, and signifies "the son of Edmond." It is found in the ancient Rolls as Walter *Edmonds*, Robert *Edmondson*, and Robert *Eadmund*.

Estill is a local surname, which is a contraction from the longer form *Easthill*.

Chiles—This is from an ancient Norse name, *Cytel*, which stands for the "cauldron of the gods." The name was one conferred on those who had shown prowess as warriors. A landholder named *Chilvert*, which is closely allied to *Chiles*, is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1087.

Dabnay—This name is local and is a shortened form of the French *d'Aubigny*, meaning "of Aubigny." It is interesting as being one of those in which the preposition has been incorporated with the name. In the Hundred Rolls the name appears as *Deubeneye*.

Wyatt—This is from the personal name *Guy*, and, being a diminutive, means "little *Guy*." The change from the French *Guy* to the English *Wy* or *Wyatt* is not a peculiar phenomenon. The letter *W*, as pronounced by English-speaking people, has always been a stumbling block to the European peoples, and there are hundreds of French words in which the French *G* has become *W* when they crossed the Channel. Thus the French *Guillaume* became *William*; *Gautier, Walter; Galles, Wales; guerre, war; guard, ward.* In the Hundred Rolls we find the name *Wyatt* as *Wyot* Carpentarius, and *Wyot* Balistarius ("the archer").

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Names on Handkerchiefs

A MOTHER who needed pennies to assist in keeping the youngsters in school, found her handmade handkerchief business declining because of the novel and gay handkerchiefs that certain companies were placing on store counters. But she was not baffled; rather did the competition make her own handwork more individual.

On fine linen she cross-stitched her full name. The work was so fine that the three names occupied only a short space just above the rolled hem line. When she showed the samples to her old customers, orders came immediately; and now, after more than a year of such handwork, certain individuals have placed with her standing orders to keep them supplied with the cross-stitched, personally marked handkerchiefs.—Ethel R., Ardmore, Okla.

Daily Anecdote

Final Proof

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOMAS GUY, founder of the hospital in London bearing his name, was a bookseller. Though he gave to countless charities throughout his life, he was known for his miserly ways of living and his ability to "pinch pennies." He lived in Stock's-Market between Cornhill and Lombard Street, and here a famous miser by the name of Vulture Hopkins sought him out.

Darkness had just fallen as Guy escorted his visitor into the parlor and lighted a candle. After the usual formalities of introduction the two seated themselves, and Hopkins said: "Sir, I always thought myself perfect in the art of getting and husbanding money, but as I am informed you far exceed me, I have taken the liberty of waiting upon you to be satisfied upon that subject."

"Oh, sir," answered Guy, "if that be all your business we can just as well talk it over in the dark."

And he snuffed out the candle.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All in the Day's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington Park, Calif.

SHE was one of those characters often seen on the street corners of our larger cities—a news vender. Her clothes were shabby and worn. Cotton stockings showed above high-laced shoes, and her coat fitted a bit too snugly across the shoulders. Wisps of hair showed beneath a somewhat bedraggled felt hat; while her costume was completed with a worn boa, that neckpiece which was popular in the last part of the last century.

On this particular day a cold rain had fallen steadily, and men and women accustomed to months of sunshine were scurrying down the street, seeking shelter.

The newswoman stood under an awning in front of the corner drug-store. Carefully she put her papers on a box, and waded across the street to a small park. Unmindful of the rain or the soaked grass, she went across the lawn to the center of the square. Then, pulling a paper sack from her coat, she scattered generous handfuls of bread crumbs to hundreds of birds that flocked to her feet. Her task completed, she trudged back to her place beneath the awning.

No longer was the day dismal for those who had observed the kindly act.

What They Say

Actor's Ego

"Every actor has a well-nourished ego."—*John Mason Brown.*

War

"I believe that too much attention is paid to attempting to *stop* wars, and too little attention is paid to *eliminating the causes* that lead to war."—*Alfred P. Sloan Jr.*

Special Privilege

"Monopoly means special privilege, and it is within the intent of our Constitution, as I understand it, to allow special privilege." — *Fred Perkins.*

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. The League Council has voted unanimously that Germany has repudiated her treaty obligations.
2. Yes; the zone, 20 kilometers wide, would be occupied by international troops, including British and Italian forces, until a new security treaty could be drawn.
3. Yes; they have agreed to join in a virtual military alliance.
4. An expenditure of $400,000,000 for flood relief work is contemplated.
5. The Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports that, despite technological improvements, etc., each worker made 12 cars in 1929, but only 9 cars in 1935.
6. The president of the company would favor any legal means by which the company might be permitted to discriminate against customers who use wire service for gambling.
7. The smallest State, Rhode Island, is observing its 300th anniversary; whereas the largest State, Texas, is observing its 100th.
8. Reports from 22 leading cities indicate an increase of 20.4 per cent ($7,207,983,000, as compared with $5,985,252,000).
9. Yes; the present rise started on March 14, 1935, and to date has exceeded in length the previous record rise, during 1911-1912, of 371 days. That rise, however, was for a total of 29 per cent on value of shares; the rise during 1935-1936 has been 62 per cent.
10. The noted German conductor, Wilhelm Furtwängler.
11. The Senate Commerce Subcommittee has written into a draft of the ship subsidy bill a provision authorizing the spending of federal funds to construct an American liner which will be second to none.
12. Italy. Farmers must place their crops in government warehouses, and millers may receive grain from no other source.
13. Eleutherios Venizelos.
14. The court, by a 6-to-1 decision, upheld New York City's right to seize slum districts, on the theory that it is right for the state to correct by law conditions that cannot be remedied by private enterprise.
15. $1,500,000,000. This amount, added to $1,000,000,000 of previous appropriations, plus $600,000,000 for CCC and other public works projects, brings the total to $3,100,000,000.
16. On the contrary; it has increased abruptly to $31,447,106,057.
17. A group of Princeton University undergraduates have, in satirical mood, organized a club which demands immediate payment of a $1000 bonus due June 1, 1965. They say that it would enable the beneficiary to enjoy the money before he has been slain in a future war.
18. Japan has partially accepted the Soviet proposal for a permanent mixed commission designed to settle Russo-Manchurian border disputes.
19. The Treasury reports collections of $281,758,032, which represents a gain of 46.4 per cent over the period in 1935.
20. Paraguay.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Men From Mars Must Be Regular Night Owls*

By LE PELLEY

A MAN FROM MARS
BY THE NAME OF HARKAM JAARS IS RENTING THE CLUBHOUSE FROM THE DOODLEDUCKS
WE DIDN'T KNOW YOU WANTED TO MOVE IN TONIGHT MR. JAARS... JUST A MINUTE AND I'LL UNLOCK THE DOOR
NO— DON'T OPEN THE DOOR!
BUT WE THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO RENT OUR CLUB
YES... I AM
THEN DON'T YOU WANT TO SLEEP HERE TONIGHT?
NO!
HMMM...
A MAN FROM MARS SLEEPS IN THE DAYTIME..... AT NIGHT HE ROAMS ---

The Adventures of Waddles—*Moon Craters*

By THE HAGERS

PROFESSOR WIDGEON HOWLED WITH GLEE. "MOON CRATERS—DIVOT HOLES!" SAID HE.
"THE MAN-IN-THE-MOON MUST PLAY A GAME OF GOLF LIKE MINE. BUT JUST THE SAME
YOUR THEORY WON'T BE ATTACKED." "I'M GLAD YOU LIKED IT, SIR," I QUACKED.
"GOOD NIGHT! PLEASE, WADDLES, DO COME SOON TO TELL ME MORE ABOUT THE MOON."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Relief and Reconstruction

HEROISM and helpfulness are lifting the people of a dozen American states out of the dangers and despairs left by receding floods. The fortitude and good nature of homeless thousands are matched by the ingenuity and humanity of concerted relief efforts. Perhaps experiences in the depression have taught new compassion; undoubtedly the radio and the airplane have brought knowledge of needs home as never before. And as never before they are being met.

There is still an acute need of help in half a hundred towns and cities. The Red Cross, the National Guard and many other private and public agencies are working splendidly to supply food, clothes, shelter and care. There is also a longer task of dogged digging out and rehabilitation. These organizations will supplement individual efforts. And state and national governments have pledged men and money. Sympathy and support will be required for these works long after the immediate and more apparent needs are cared for.

Beyond these two tasks is another—prevention. And right now is not too soon to think about it. Indeed, there may be more action toward "mending the roof" if we make a start while the water is still coming through the holes. This is not to say that every wild theory about flood prevention should be seized upon or projects of doubtful utility undertaken for political purposes. Protection against all possible hazards is still beyond the purse—and the understanding—of the people.

Yet we know enough to do many useful things. And the splendid way heroism and helpfulness are operating to overcome the effects of this flood gives us no excuse for failing to undertake practicable prevention. Complacent acceptance of disaster is no longer civilized. Men understand that floods are not divine visitations; they are learning that the divine Mind gives them the intelligence—and real intelligence always includes real helpfulness—to combat and forestall death and destruction.

Hundreds of fatalities and damage estimated anywhere up to $1,000,000,000, constitute a lesson which needs no relearning. The floods of 1927 produced prevention measures in the Mississippi Valley which may prove their value this year. Today Vermont figures it has saved more than the cost of dams built in the Winooski Valley after the floods of that same year.

These results cannot be duplicated everywhere. Contrary to common opinion, unusual rains are the primary cause of floods. Melting snow, frozen ground and soil erosion may speed up the run-off but they have existed for years in many areas never flooded. Soil conservation will help the flood problem but the principal work must be directed to the impounding or diversion of flood waters. Flood prevention cannot be a by-product of farm relief or power projects. It is worth a national effort. And federal action in this field is open to few of the objections that have been raised against the temporary and not always indispensable projects the Government has undertaken to provide employment.

Hanging Up on Bookmakers

THAT the American Telephone & Telegraph Company shares a two-party line with one of the biggest rackets in the country is proved in hearings conducted by the Federal Communications Commission. The connection between the company and groups purveying race track results to illicit betting "joints" is so plain that the commission is submitting its findings to the Department of Justice for further investigation.

Assurance given by Walter S. Gifford, president of the A. T. & T., that he will co-operate with federal officials, is the most significant development thus far. Law enforcement authorities find nothing very new or startling in the evidence unfolded at Washington. For years, local police agencies have known that the big bootleg betting establishments would go out of business before sundown if police were to cut off the bookmakers' leased wire facilities.

There is nothing very secretive about the average betting place which relies on an elaborate telephone system for its race track news to maintain a daily flood of wagers from its patrons. Such places are forbidden by law in every state. They could not operate for a day without police and political protection.

Counsel for the telephone company contends it cannot refuse service to those who want racing news—a service, by the way, which has aided an illicit enterprise and netted the A. T. & T. more than $500,000 a year from just one of the more active gambling racketeers.

Whether the telephone company realizes it or not, it is the bookmaker's principal ally. Fortunately, the situation is approaching a showdown. The Federal Communications Commission has aimed its guns at the most vulnerable point in the whole setup. A federal law which would prohibit telephone and telegraph companies from furnishing facilities to purveyors of race track news would effectively short circuit a racket that "takes" the public for millions of dollars every year.

Co-operation Along the Nile

NEGOTIATIONS are now in progress to put the complicated relationships of Great Britain with Egypt on a satisfactory footing. During the fourteen years since Egypt was declared independent, the two countries have been within sight of agreement on several occasions, but in each case either intrigue or a real divergence of view has prevented the conclusion of the understanding both sides profess themselves anxious to conclude.

One of the chief difficulties hitherto has been the status of the Sudan. Egyptians complain that, since the assassination of Sir Lee Stack in 1924, the original condominium of Egypt and Britain has been indistinguishable from exclusively British sovereignty. Whoever controls the Sudan controls the indispensable waters of the Nile, so that Egyptians feel they have a vital interest in gaining a voice in the government of that province. The Sudan, therefore, is once again providing the negotiators with one of their most difficult hurdles.

Another serious problem arises from the fact that the plan worked out in 1930 to transfer the British garrison from the delta to the Suez Canal is obviously no longer workable, seeing that the only menace at present discernible to British imperial communications comes from Libya. Nevertheless, with tact and good will it should not prove hard to reach a satisfactory settlement. The two countries have too many interests in common to let ill-feeling stand in the way.

Meanwhile it should be observed that many other countries, including the United States, have an interest in the present negotiations. If the talks succeed, not only will Egypt soon apply to join the League, but will make a determined effort with the help of Great Britain to rid herself of the system of capitulations. This judicial relic of the days when there was one law in Moslem countries for the "true believer" and another for the Christian places serious difficulties in the way of Egypt's legal system and the business of law enforcement. It has been abolished in Turkey and Persia during the postwar period, and there is little doubt that as soon as Egypt gains full independence capitulations will disappear from their last stronghold in Mediterranean countries.

Wanted—A Shakespeare Assayist

DO THE plays of Shakespeare still contain dark, unfathomed caves which hide gems of purest ray serene? Considering the immense amount of work that has been put in on Shakespeare in the last 300 years, it would, at first sight, hardly seem likely. Yet there are still many passages in his plays which as they stand appear incomprehensible, and doubtless keen attention will be given to the demand of Prof. Dover Wilson of Edinburgh University for more and closer research in order to find out exactly what it was that Shakespeare wrote.

The results of such work in the past are such as to justify high hopes of what its resumption might lead to. For example, the world's opinion of one of Shakespeare's most famous characters, Sir John Falstaff, has been affected in no slight manner by the rectification of what was almost certainly a printer's error. Much of modern audiences' fondness for Falstaff is based on the final description given of him in "Henry V," when it is said that he "babbled o' green fields." Until the eighteenth century, this phrase had invariably been printed as "a table o' green fields," which was, of course, quite meaningless.

Had not the editor, Theobald, then used his wits on the passage, and produced the remarkable emendation now accepted in all editions of Shakespeare, one of the dramatist's most celebrated passages would never have come to light. Even now there are phrases in "Twelfth Night," "Romeo and Juliet," and other plays, which no one understands. Perhaps they are waiting for Prof. Wilson's twentieth century Theobald.

Letting Judgment Set the Speed

MUCH has been said in recent months regarding the need for motor vehicle drivers to think less hastily on the road. Impulsiveness is held responsible for the largest portion of automobile accidents. New York's recent safety convention, however, had a different note, no doubt inserted to take advantage of the presence of a large number of automobile manufacturers.

Valuable suggestions were offered by Dean A. Fales, automotive engineer of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who pointed out, among other things, that engines have been developed to a point far in excess of the road-holding, steering and braking abilities of the average machine.

But the main safety point lies in knowing the mechanical limitations of the automobile and driving accordingly. Any vehicle in good condition is safe when handled by a driver who knows its capabilities and limitations. There is no engineering substitute for courtesy and common sense.

Dealers in Doom

Book News of the Day

WHEN open plumbing was the world's eighth wonder, THOSE FATAL GENERALS, by E. V. Westrate (New York: Knight. $3) might have been shocking and significant. As a record of military mistakes it is interesting reading, despite the author's assumption of finality, and his constant employment of phrases which with years of overuse have lost their dramatic edge. But if this study is intended to be more than narrative, it must in this air-conditioned era appear a thesis for the thoughtless.

For all generals must of necessity be more or less fatal when called to exercise their peculiar talents in grim earnest. They must be fatal to their own soldiers as well as to the enemies, not simply because of sheer stupidity or vanity or stubbornness, as Mr. Westrate would have it, but because there are times when it is necessary to victory that the men shall fear their leaders more than they fear the enemy. Some officers may be able to inspire their men. But all have to be ready to shoot them.

War is like that. Which is the big point that the author of "Those Fatal Generals" manages to overlook. He discourses at some length on the stupidity of yesterday's generals, seemingly without making allowances for the fact that they were, after all, engaged in a stupid business. When nations try folly to settle their disputes, can we expect their generals to conduct that folly wisely?

The chapters move through United States military history from the Revolutionary campaign against Canada to the World War's Cantigny and Belleau Wood. Many an interesting sidelight on American history—of a hue not painted in public school textbooks—glows darkly in these pages. On some minor points, Mr. Westrate's opinions seem at variance with his facts. But there are enough facts to enable an alert reader to construct his own opinions.

Trevelyan, it is true, noted that the United States had suffered much from its "fatal generals." Perhaps it is well that a country which has "never lost a war" should be aware of the price it has paid for that record. And since the author is so certain that there will be more wars for Americans to fight in, his writing this book obviously should be credited to humane impulses. He protests against the amount of needless killing which takes place in war. It is a pity that, with so much documentary material at hand, he did not see in it a reason to protest against *all* the needless killing which *is* war. C. W. M.

More Flood Prevention

Bamberg–Thirty Miles

THE choir boys are singing the delightful spring song of Scheffel as they wend their way toward the cathedral. Below, the Regnitz meanders peacefully through the plain. The noise of the busy, workaday world is left behind. Here all is still, save for a presence that disturbs one with "the joy of elevated thoughts."

This is Bamberg. The road from Nuremberg gives little idea of the delightful goal to which it leads. The traveler at halfway house may well ask whether these thirty miles are worth the doing. But when the towers of Bamberg loom in sight he realizes what his pilgrimage holds in store.

Here is one of Germany's open museums of cultural history, a rich repository of human development. Life moves at its own sweet will in such a city. The *Wirt* at our hotel was concerned far more that we should see his distinguished guests' book than that we should pay our bill. Here, in 1837 he proudly indicated, the Prussian Crown Prince had stayed, and in 1845, Queen Victoria and the Empress of Russia. His inn, like most of the houses of the inner town, was more than a century old. What old-fashioned streets, brimful of history and of surprises. What surprise could bring more joy to the visitor than the sudden view of the *Rathaus*, as one leaves the *Langestrasse* for the cathedral!

And what a *Rathaus!* A romantic castle in the heart of the city, separating the two Bambergs, the "ecclesiastical" and the "secular." First built on an island in the middle of an arm of the river Regnitz toward the end of the fourteenth century, destroyed by fire and rebuilt, this *Rathaus* has a ground floor of stone, a second story half-timbered, with the bridge tower and the gate and the mural paintings, all of eighteenth century rococo and baroque. Pass beneath the tower to the second arch over the river and look upstream. There is "Little Venice," a dreamy home of fishermen, while in front, the road rises rather steeply to the hill on which the cathedral has been built.

* * *

This many-towered city—"ecclesiastical" Bamberg—appears like a dream city dominated by one of the finest monuments of medieval architecture in Europe, the cathedral, which is as much a memorial to German perseverance as to architectural genius. For only after two previous cathedrals on this spot had been destroyed by fire was the present edifice erected, during the years 1220-1237 A. D.

With genuine spontaneity one exclaims "Enter into His courts with praise," as one passes into the dome through any of the beautifully sculptured portals. And once within, it is no "dim religious light" which greets the traveler but the joy of open sunshine and fullest radiance. The antiquary will doubtless first visit the priceless treasures of early plastics to be found here. But to the ordinary visitor, few discoveries will be more charming than that of the famous statue of the "Horseman of Bamberg."

The environs of the cathedral, the old episcopal palace in finest German renaissance style surrounded by beautiful fifteenth century half-timbered houses, make a beautiful setting for such a magnificent structure.

* * *

Our guide insisted that we must visit those fine old treasures of eighteenth century style, the two houses built by Tobias Böttinger, before leaving the city. The older house in the *Alte Judenstrasse*, apart from its artistic and architectural value, is also interesting for its terrace gardens—one on each floor—which enable its owner to step "into green" at any time. Böttinger's other and more elaborate house, rising in beautiful terraces from the river's edge, has fortunately also been preserved in its entirety. Today, it is a café where the *Bamberger* assemble for their afternoon coffee on the terrace.

But Bamberg is most enchanting at night, when the shadows make fantastic figures on the walls of the old town and the fountains sing merrily. Night falls, a wonderful harmony steals over all as we depart for Nuremberg with the "sound of living water" running through our ears. E. W.

"Dr. Cook Again!"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was surprised and much disappointed to note the tone of your editorial headed "Dr. Cook Again!" in the Monitor.

You are evidently laboring under the assumption that Peary reached the pole, and that Dr. Cook did not. A painstaking, detailed discussion of this controversy may be found in the book, "Has the North Pole Been Discovered?" Vols. I, II, by Thomas F. Hall, a retired sea captain. I have sifted over half of the following points from that publication:

Apparently Peary had no intention of reaching the pole; his sledges were heavy and primitive, and had to be repaired daily; he had no efficient means for crossing open leads; he made no observations to determine his longitude. Moreover, he offered no proof that he went far beyond Camp Bartlett; he took no soundings; he made no record of compass variations; the shadows of his polar photographs are too short to have been made at the pole. Peary claims to have made the 636 miles from Camp Bartlett to the pole and return to Cape Columbia, thence to Cape Sheridan, in twenty-three days of travel, whereas it took Bartlett twenty-three days to make his way from Camp Bartlett to Cape Columbia, thence to Cape Sheridan, a distance of 370 miles. In other words, allowing for the extra distance necessitated by detours, allowance for drift, and for extra traveling around the pole, Peary would have had to travel about twice as fast as Bartlett traveled, and to have kept it up for the twenty-three days—an impossible task.

The National Geographic Society, which had been largely instrumental in rendering Peary's trip possible, passed on Peary's claim from the report of a committee which gave Peary's notes and instruments only a passing casual glance; and the other world-known geographic societies accepted this decision without question.

You admit that Cook has done some noble humanitarian work during his life. He has been completely vindicated in his Mt. McKinley claims. He was the first to describe the conditions about the North Pole. His description, I understand, is fully corroborated by the later and independent description given by Byrd. I am glad to note your closing remark that Dr. Cook "may still find the way back"—back to the honor which I believe is his just due. RAYMOND F. BENNETT

Portland, Maine.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a friend of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, I wish to thank you for your kindly, courteous editorial. As a research student and writer, I take issue with some of your statements, but only on the ground that press clips on this issue are incorrect and misleading.

I can't agree with your verdict about Cook losing his moral bearings, black though the oil record appears. Time has showed that the land he was accused of overrating was actually worth far more than his wildest dreams. That this was not just a lucky guess is revealed by his success in selecting oil lands for the Wyoming oil company which still bears his name, and by the successful production on oil lands he selected in Texas for such individuals as Fex Rickard and Federal Reserve Governor Eccles.

Dr. Cook's claim to Mt. McKinley has been confirmed by the very men who attacked it. Lloyd in 1910, Browne and Parker in 1912, and Stuck in 1913 all climbed to or near the summit, or said they did. Following the path described by Cook, they described the same things he described at the same altitudes, and until Cook made his ascent in 1906 nobody had ever been higher than the 11,000-foot line.

Similarly, Cook's polar claim stands up when compared with the observations of more recent explorers. He first told the world that at the pole there was no land, no life and no icebergs. He reported, correctly, that he did not see Peary's nonexistent Crocker Land. He reported new land to the north. While it has never been seen, since none has been in that vicinity since, the evidence of arctic currents, lag in tides, soundings taken by Stefansson and Peary (if his are dependable), all indicate that there is land there.

Contrary to general opinion, most explorers of any account who have never been affiliated with Peary or the National Geographic Society have gone on record for Cook. Sverdrup, Bernier, Astrup and Schley all backed him. Amundsen supported him in 1926, even though it cost him his job and forced him to work his way back to Norway. Earlier, Amundsen had stated, "Cook is the most honorable man I have ever known. I would trust no other man like I would trust him. He made the most brilliant sledging trip in history." TED LEITZELL

Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to express my appreciation of your excellent and well-balanced editorial, "Dr. Cook Again." It was my fortune to have known Dr. Cook both before and after his "discovery." Members of a little scientific group to which I belonged had been north with Dr. Cook. Unfortunately, through some transactions with him, they seemed to have lost confidence in him, and due to experience, I was forced to join them in their estimate of his responsibility. This was long ago, but I remember that when he started on his polar trip, we all agreed that we should later be informed that it was successful. And he reported that it was.

It is very pleasing that your editorial writer, while not forgetting what Dr. Cook really did accomplish, looks calmly and clearly at the claim for the pole, and evaluates it correctly.

Malden, Mass. JOHN RITCHIE

War, and the Fear of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an admirable editorial called "Peace Is Positive," you claim that it is fear that drives nations from the path to security, and advocate that we erect an enduring structure of which the foundation shall be justice and the pinnacle freedom from fear. Not only does the world fear war, but as soon as war begins people are paralyzed with fear of anything that may interfere with their own success, and they set up a reign of suspicion, espionage and repression.

Such a reign has already begun in our own country, although it is entirely opposed to the Bill of Rights and the spirit of liberty that has inspired our development. Several bills of this order have been proposed or passed, the culmination being the Tydings-McCormack bill (S 2253). This bill tends to suppress freedom of speech and of the press, and includes espionage and domiciliary search and seizure. It would stop all fair and natural complaints within the army and navy, and all constructive criticism, punishing them with penitentiary sentences.

It was sponsored by fear, and it will produce that fear which is so dangerous to good statesmanship. It should be voted down on principle. HESTER W. JENKINS

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Bribery, Plain and Fancy

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WE WERE sitting comfortably at home yesterday afternoon, reading the Sunday paper, when the doorbell rang. It was the Senator's son—they live up the street.

"Here's some celery mother sent down to you," he said all breathless, thrusting out three great bunches, "we had a 'normous lot of it sent to us."

"Well . . ." the one of us exclaimed who had gone to the door, "that's wonderful. Thank your mother very much!"

"Hey!" yelled the one who was reading the paper, "be careful about that celery. Tell your mother, Champ, that we're not sure we ought to take it. We know all about that celery!"

Champ laughed delightedly. He had heard the story of the celery, too. Being ten years old, he was wise to the ways of politics. He fairly shot off on his bicycle.

The story is this: Last week the Senate voted adversely on the Florida ship canal appropriation. All Florida is divided into two parts, those who favor the canal and those who don't. Among the latter are some celery growers in Sanford. As token of their gratitude to the Senate, they sent every member of that august body who opposed the ship canal appropriation a fine crate of celery. Some members got two crates. We, by indirection, got our three bunches. The celery was very nice.

The worst of it is that the ship canal matter comes up in the Senate again today. What will the Senators do? Their problem is complicated because another Floridian, who favors the canal, offers free board and lodging to every Senator who votes for the proposition. So if all the Senators who were horrified by the celery bribe vote for the ship canal this time, they place themselves in the posture of accepting the higher bid. Very puzzling.

* * *

This celery business comes apropos. The Black committee has unearthed a lobbyist who rented a house in what is described as "an exclusive residential section of Washington," and kept bachelors' hall there with half a dozen members of the House. Of course, they hastened to add, on a share-expense basis. They didn't say in exactly what proportions the expenses were shared; probably that went without saying. These congressmen will presently have to vote on the bill in which their lobbyist friend is "interested." It will be very difficult for them not to oppose his bill now, and yet it seems to be in the interests of most of their districts. It just shows that bribery doesn't pay.

Of this there was another striking proof this week. A certain congressman had to fill a fairly important post office. The civil service examinations were held, and one candidate—a prominent citizen of the town, formerly first selectman—was far ahead of the others. He was obviously the man for the job, and the congressman was all set to appoint him.

Then the candidate's wife got busy. She approached the Congressman's wife. "My dear," she said, "you know that my husband is in the fur business. We have some lovely silver fox furs. I have one put aside for you. And," she added (this is perfectly true, the Congressman's wife solemnly declares) "and, it's yours just as soon as we get the post office."

"Well," said the Congressman's wife, "I really know nothing about the appointment, and I don't like furs anyway."

A few days later a letter from the same applicant comes to the Congressman's office. It states in writing the sum of money he is prepared to pay to get the post office.

"Gosh," says the Congressman. "I ought to appoint that fellow. He's far and away the best candidate. I'll be criticized if I don't. But how can I now—and besides, suppose he should show that letter to anybody!"

* * *

These more or less trivial incidents indicate that dishonesty—or excess of zeal—is very often the worst policy. They may soon be duplicated on a national scale. It is charged by the Republicans that the New Deal is trying to buy the re-election of President Roosevelt with its billions of relief dollars.

Even if the attempt is being made as is charged, there is no evidence that it will work out precisely to plan. There are plenty of anti-New Dealers among those accepting relief. I would suggest that American voters can be trusted—just as the senators who got celery, or the congressman and his wife who were offered bribes—to think for themselves. It seems to me that most voters who support President Roosevelt do so because they believe that "he tried to do something for us," and that those who oppose him do so from sincere conviction that his policies were misguided.

At the same time, it is true that the governmental machine, as well as the alphabetical machine, can be an electoral tool—as was shown, for instance, in the New Hampshire primaries that returned a unanimous Roosevelt delegation. It is up to the Republicans to point this out, and organize their machine.

What most people want is a fair referendum in November on the New Deal. They want the election winner to have a clear mandate from the people—a fair winner and a fair loser. Therefore the major job is to enlighten the issues: in a clear light there can be no bribery.